密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE COMPLETE STORY OF THE STRIKE

The riots which took place in Shanghai on the afternoon of May 30 were the aftermath of a strike which had been going on for some days previous at the Naiga Wata Kaisha (Japanese) cotton mill, incidental to which there had been much commotion, one Chinese having been killed. The growing feeling of indignation among certain sections of the Chinese public, the student class particularly, crystallized when six of the workers were brought before Japanese Assessor Tajima and Magistrate Loh at the Mixed Court in Shanghai on the forenoon of May 30. It is to be noted that the afternoon of May 30 was a Saturday half-holiday, with a large proportion of the foreign public, including some of the police officials, attending either the races at Kiangwan, the regatta at Henli, or the usual sports at the Public Recreation Ground.

Students from the majority of the Chinese schools organized a procession of protest and, despite warnings from the Municipal authorities that they would not be allowed to carry out their plans, they persisted, and began parading Nanking Road in the neighborhood of the Recreation Ground, and the streets in that vicinity, carrying banners, some of protest and others of an inflammatory character, the leaders among them making speeches to the huge crowds of Chinese of all classes, which in the natural course of events assembled to see what was going on.

The streets on which the students were doing their parading was in the district which is looked after by the Louza Police Station, situated in a compound several hundred feet north of Nanking road, entrance to which is had by a passageway about fifteen feet wide. The Police station on the same site had been burned down by a mob twenty years previously during riots which arose out of a dispute between the Chinese Magistrate and the British Assessor at the Mixed Court concerning the disposition of women prisoners.

When the Louza station, shortly before two o'clock on the afternoon of May 30 received reports that students were making speeches of an inflammatory character and carrying flags with anti-foreign sentiments, a detachment was sent to the various points of disturbance and they were ordered to disperse. This they refused to do. When this was reported to Inspector Everson, in charge of the Station, he with a party of European police, made an investigation and arrested three students, one of them in the midst of speech-making.

When the arrests were made a large crowd followed the police and their prisoners along the road to the station, a very customary state of affairs in Shanghai. The students who had been arrested admitted that their speeches and parades were part of a demonstration by students generally against the killing of the Chinese workman in the Japanese cotton mill and that they were anti-Japanese in character. A large proportion of those who had crowded into the police station were fellow students of the three that had been arrested and when they were ordered to leave they refused to do so; instead of leaving they "insisted" on being locked up and they were accommodated. A few minutes later the Inspector proceeded to Thibet Road where another student gathering had assembled. Here a student carrying an anti-Japanese banner was arrested and the usual crowd followed to the Police station. Here again the same thing occurred. The students who had crowded into the station asked to be incarcerated with their comrade and they were thereupon also locked up.

In the meantime in various districts the police were trying to control the enormous crowds which were collecting in Nanking Road, in Thibet Road and the streets in that

neighborhood. In Thibet Road a foreign police constable by the name of Stevens was knocked down shortly before three o'clock while attempting to disperse a crowd. Six of the Chinese were arrested and the usual crowd followed to the Police Station. Many of those who crowded into the station, so as to show their sympathy with those who had been arrested requested to be locked up also, but the Police authorities, evidently come to the conclusion that, as the quarters were becoming crowded, the time had come to change tactics, and accordingly orders were given to drive the crowds out. Incidental to the confusion that ensued the Chinese who had been arrested in connection with the assault escaped.

The police, according to their report, used their sticks and batons freely, after they had got the crowd out of the station compound, driving the crowd before them along Nanking Road, but when the crowd got as far as Wing On's, where it evidently got jammed up with the crowd in the cross streets, the mob spirit began to assert itself, several foreign police constables were set upon, one was knocked down and attempts were made to wrest his pistol from him. With pure force of numbers the huge Chinese crowd drove back the party of foreign, Indian and Chinese police, and with might and main tried to wrest the firearms which they were carrying. The cry of "Kill the Foreigners" was now raised, the police party in the meantime retreating slowly to the Louza Police Station entrance. Here the police made a stand, and when the crowd tried to rush them Inspector Everson gave the order to fire, the firing being done by Sikh (Indian) members of the force. Four Chinese in the crowd were killed outright and a larger number were wounded. So far as disorder in the neighborhood of the Police Station was concerned, the shooting put an end to it. But the incident initiated a movement, the end of which is not yet in sight.

The student campaign had caught the Chinese popular fancy. The handbills which the Chinese students were distributing spoke of imperialism, of the favored position which foreigners enjoy in China generally and in the Foreign Settlements particularly, of the building of roads by the Municipal Council beyond Settlement limits, and other matters, the facts of which were greatly distorted, but all having a tendency to inflame Chinese public opinion.

A matter which in the meantime has almost been lost sight of is that a special meeting of the Ratepayers had been called for June 2, at which it was proposed to pass bye-laws compelling all printers to register, to regulate child labor, and to increase the wharfage dues. Numerous previous attempts had been made to effect this legislation without success. There was pronounced Chinese opposition to the proposed legislation, and, although the call for the meeting was not abandoned, not nearly enough Ratepayers assembled to consititute a quorum. It was to be noted that the Japanese ratepayers apparently took no interest in the proposed legislation, although when some years previously legislation on the subject of printed matter came before the Ratepayers they marched into the assembly hall in a solid body. The legislation against which the Chinese, by advertisements and banners, had so vigorously protested never came to fruition because of the lack of a quorum, but the opposition which had manifested itself against the proposals which the foreign Ratepayers were asked by some of their fellow Ratepayers to pass now crystallized among the Chinese into a movement, not exactly anti-foreign, but intended to bring the foreign control of the Settlement into disrepute.

One of the first things the Municipal Council did was to proclaim martial law. The Volunteers were called out and they have, with a short breathing spell now and then, been on duty ever since. Despite the vigorous protests of the students and the "demands" which various Chinese bodies were making, and despite the opinions expressed by many foreigners that the police were rather precipitate in using firearms on the afternoon of the fateful May 30, the attitude of the police immediately after the event and ever since has been that order must be maintained at all costs.

One of the immediate results of the May 30th incident was the calling of a general strike, which, at first, manifested itself mostly by the Chinese merchants and shopkeepers closing their doors—which, so far as the foreign community was concerned, caused it little inconvenience but this soon was followed by strikes of employees in various foreign industries, to the time of writing the most effective strike is that directed against British and Japanese shipping, particularly the former. As regards industrial establishments the Chinese efforts were particularly directed against cotton mills, tobacco factories, and printing offices, and, although, to a certain extent these strikes are the result of student agitation and intimidation on the part of the newly formed unions of workers, it is to be noted that these industries are ones in which Chinese capitalists have been making great advances in recent years, and it is probably more than a coincidence that the Chinese printing establishments and the Chinese tobacco companies were heavy contributors to the funds which have been and are being collected to support the strikers during their period of idleness.

From the very beginning of the troubles the foreign press in Shanghai has been charging that Bolshevist acitivities are at the back of the disturbances, although specific instances have in most instances not been definitely proved, undoubtedly, however, Bolshevist influence has had its effect in China particularly among the student class. During the first days of the disturbances various Russians were arrested on suspicion of fomenting trouble, but little has been heard of Bolshevist activities during recent weeks, outside of the trial of "Comrade" Dosser at the Mixed Court, reference to which is made further on.

Having now given the reader a general idea of the situation, the events beginning from the first of June are given below in the form of a diary.

June 1.—Municipal Council declares martial law. Loitering on streets forbidden. Nanking Road takes on aspect of armed camp. Shopkeepers go on strike, but in the great majority of cases conduct business surreptitiously. Tramcars and buses are attacked by mobs, passengers being stoned, the object of the agitators being to induce the employees to go on strike. When a mob attacks tramcars at the Nanking and Chekiang road corner and when attempts to disperse them by the use of fire fighting apparatus (streams of water) prove unsuccessful the police fire into the mob, killing one and injuring seventeen. Several Chinese are also shot in other parts of the Settlement as the result of refusing to disperse when ordered to do so by the police. Attempts to induce tramway employees to go on strike prove abortive (and a fairly good tram service has been operated every day). Consular Body requests the sending of warships to Shanghai.

June 2.—Special meeting of Ratepayers fails owing to lack of quorum. American member of S. V. C. receives minor wound inflicted by unknown sniper. Two Chinese are killed and five wounded in encounters with police. General strike movement spreads, the entire Chinese staff (numbering over 3,000) of the Electricity Dept. fails to show up for work, but their places are taken by the permanent foreign staff and about a hundred Russians, and no break in the service occurs. American and Italian sailors are landed.

June 3.—Estimated number of strikers reaches 150,000, principal walkout being in the factories of the British—American Tabacco Co. Business at a standstill. Many clerks in banks and boys in clubs and hotels join strike, but the strike among house servants does not become general.

June 4.—Chinese employees of all foreign newspapers go on strike, but all publish issues, although curtailed in size. (All the foreign newspapers except one have been produced ever since without any Chinese help. One of the Shanghai papers has been issuing its editions by mimeograph ever since the first day of the strike.)

June 5.—To date ten American destroyers and gunboats arrive in port. Municipal electricity works being guarded by American naval detachment. Inflammatory posters appear surreptitiously in all parts of the Settlement. Prominent Chinese (names not disclosed) propose a plan for peace, and appeal to their fellow countrymen to preserve order. Chinese government delegates arrive to investigate.

June 6.—Rioters in Peking wreck police station. Demonstrations held in cities all over China to show sympathy with the Shanghai movement. Tendency to violence in Shanghai lessens, but boycott and strike spirit strengthens. Consular Body answers note of protest from Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Chinese members of Shanghai Volunteer Corps remain faithful and incur the wrath of their fellow countrymen (The Chinese members of the S. V. C. have been doing their duty nobly ever since) Members of Chinese Advisory Council notify Municipal Council of their resignation.

June 7.—Chinese wharf coolies in Shanghai join general strike thus preventing the loading and unloading of cargoes, although the strike is only enforced strictly as regards British and Japanese ships. Four Chinese gunboats shell the Bund at Canton, Yunnanese troops on shore replying.

June 8.—Foreign volunteers in every walk of life keep essential services such as bakeries, hotels and restaurants in operation. Boy Scouts take up positions vacated by Chinese, and foreign women organize camp kitchens to

provide refreshments for Volunteers on duty. Chinese seamen on British coast and river steamers walk out, boats being tied up as they arrive.

June 9.—News received in Shanghai that two battalions of Fengtien troops will take up positions in Chapei. Chinese hotel employees, clerks in foreign banks and business houses gradually resume their duties. At trial of May 30 rioters at Mixed Court British missionary gives evidence that police measures were justified. Attempts to have Chinese members of Municipal Police go on strike prove abortive except in a few isolated instances. Chinese Merchant Volunteers fire into mob at Brennan road.

June 10.—At adjourned hearing of rioters at Mixed Court two missionaries criticise police action. Delegation from Diplomatic Body at Peking arrives in Shanghai to investigate the strike and to negotiate for a settlement. Chinese Chamber of Commerce appoints a committee of twenty-three to investigate the strike and arrive at a "just settlement." Students at Peking storm Waichaiopu with a demand that troops be sent to Shanghai.

June 11.—Monster mass meeting is staged at Public Recreation Ground outside Shanhai Native City at which various "demands" such as the severing of economic relations with England and Japan, the abolition of extraterritoriality, the abolition of unequal treaties, etc., are made. Trial of student rioters at Mixed Court comes to a close with a judgment requiring the students to sign a bond for their good behavior. Strike pay is doled out to strikers from fund which has been raised from Chinese manufacturers and business men. At Hankow a riot breaks out on the borders of the British Concession and as a result eight Chinese are killed; mob vents its fury upon Japanese.

June 12.—Trial of rioters in Chekiang road affair ends with some imprisoned and others fined. Thirteen "demands" are presented by special committee of Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for transmittal to the Consular Body: the demands include the retrocession of the Mixed Court to its pre-Revolution status and the admission of Chinese members to the Municipal Council.

June 13.—Mob at Kiukiang burns Bank of Taiwan and loots British and Japanese Consulates. Yunnanese army at Canton surrenders after defeat. Part of foreign defense forces are withdrawn at Shanghai as an earnest of goodwill.

June 14.—25,000 students at Tientsin parade to show sympathy with Shanghai.

June 15.—British Note handed to Chinese authorities at Peking insists shooting at Hankow was necessary.

June 16.—A British subject named Mackenzie while driving with a lady companion in his motor car at night on an outlying road is murdered by a Chinese gang.

June 17.—Local Chinese police are withdrawn from vicinities adjoining S. M. C. roads, Fengtien cadets being subsituted. Foreign police sergeant at Shanghai badly mauled by Chinese crowd, refrains from defending himself by shooting, although well armed.

June 18.—General strike begins at Hongkong. Diplomatic delegates return to Peking, the negotiations with the Chinese having ended in a deadlock; the diplomatic delegates announce that the Chinese demands went beyond the scope of their instructions and there was nothing for them to do but to abandon negotiations. To date about ninety per cent of wharf coolies on both sides of the river have joined strike. British ocean steamers generally landing Shanghai cargo at other ports. American ocean-going vessels are able to secure coolies for loading and unloading.

June 19.—Chinese Chamber of Commerce votes to call off shop strike. Chinese rioters in Yangtzepoo district caused many thousand dollars worth of damage to Japanese premises. Isolated instances occur of Chinese in foreign employ being maltreated.

June 20.—Japanese mill authorities make conciliatory offers and offer substantial compensation for family of Chinese who was killed, but negotiations prove futile.

June 21.—Shanghai native city placed under martial law.

June 23.—When student cadets at Canton attack Shameen (foreign Settlement), French merchant is slain, Commissioner of Customs and others are wounded. British and French marines repel mob with machine guns. Foreign women and children taken on board steamer for transportation to Hongkong. Fengtien troops continue to arrive on borders of Shanghai.

June 24.—Chinese police and troops frustrate attempts of agitators to hold public meeting. Waichaoupu hands two Notes to Diplomatic Body at Peking, one transmitting thirteen demands from Shanghai, other asking for repeal of "unequal treaties."

June 25.—Students Union requests a fund of half a million dollars from Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Dragon Boat festival.

June 26.—Chinese banks and business houses in Shanghai generally reopen their doors, but seaman's strike grows in intensity. At Hongkong Chinese generally abandon duties but essential services are kept in operation by foreigners. Americans at Hankow protest against Senator Borah's pronouncement on Chinese affairs.

June 27.—Peking mandate appoints Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. C. T. Wang and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan members of the commission to negotiate the Shanghai affair.

June 28.—British settlement defense forces at Hankow are abandoned on the assurance of the Chinese authorities that they will preserve order.

June 30.—Students, after having gained permission from the Chinese authorities, hold Memorial meeting at Native Recreation Ground.

The above summarizes events up to the end of June. Since then the situation might be described as one of "watchful waiting." Of disorder there has been little during the last several weeks. Generally speaking the movement has resolved itself into a very pronounced boycott of everything British, a situation somewhat difficult to understand seeing that the original trouble had its inception in a Japanese cotton mill, and the only way in which the British have been involved is that it happened to be British police officers who broke up the meetings of the students when they began their anti-Japanese demonstrations inside the Settlement.

The majority of the Chinese printers of two of the British newspapers resumed their duties July 20. British mail steamers keep to their usual schedule, but generally load or unload very little cargo, whatever work of this character is done being carried on by Russians. One British river steamer is running and one coast steamer, these services being maintained by the officers with the assistance of Russians. The British cotton mills are entirely shut down.

One of the anomalous features of the strike was that for five weeks foreign workers exclusively kept the huge Municipal Electricity undertaking going, supplying power to all who wished it, despite the fact that nearly all the bulk consumers were Chinese, the foreign establishments having been closed down by the strike. However, on July 4, the Municipal Council gave notice that at noon July 6 all bulk supply would be cut off, and this was done. The Council stressed the point that the staff was not sufficient to continue the supply and that it was not a measure aimed at the Chinese establishments, as the power was also being shut off from the foreign-owned establishments. Since that date the large Chinese tobacco factories and printing offices have maintained a crippled service by installing oil and kerosene engines. The majority of the Chinese cotton mills closed down entirely, in some instances the owners of the mills themselves paying their shut-out employees reduced unemployment doles.

From day to day numerous incidents of the kidnapping or assaulting of tram-employees or Chinese in foreign employ have occurred, but in the majority of instances the affairs have been "settled" by the victims contributing something towards the strike funds. In fact, it would appear that the principal activities of the agitators are at present confined to conducting a campaign to secure funds and allegations are becoming insistent and increasingly frequent that the people who are handling the funds are enriching themselves at the expense of the workers whom they are supposed to be assisting.

The more or less well-founded suspicions that Bolshevik agents have been fanning the flames in China have been strengthened at various times by the seizures of inflammatory literature in Chinese bookstores in various parts of the Settlement. But the question of Bolshevist activity was brought particularly to the fore by the arrest in Shanghai June 29 on his arrival from Hongkong of "Comrade" Dosser. At the various hearings held at the Mixed Court, the defendant was represnted by an Italian barrister, Dr. O. Fischer, who almost vehemently protested against the way in which the charges had been framed against his client. The authenticity of a document in the accused's possession became an issue at the trial, but the upshot of the whole affair was that at the first appearance the accused who at that time was held without bail was released on bail of Tls. 20,000 and at the final hearing on July 17, all charges brought against him—the gist of which was that he was actively engaged in fomenting trouble in China—were dismissed, but he was ordered expelled from the Settelemnt. On counsel's plea, however, the deportation sentence was stayed for two weeks.

During recent weeks the Shanghai Municipal Council has begun an active publicity campaign to bring the foreign side, and particularly the Council's side, of the situation before the Chinese public. A series of Chinese writings, under the heading of "Read the Truth" are being distributed not only in the form of leaflets, but also in the foreign and Chinese press being paid for as advertisements. But the two most influential Chinese newspapers, the Sin Wan Pao, and the Shun Pao—both registered in foreign Consulates—after printing several of the Council's pronouncements, were threatened by a boycott by the students and labor unions, and on discontinuing the publication of the Council's manifestoes, published an "apology," which it is understood was dictated by the student body. These Chinese pamphlets are, however, being distributed daily among the Chinese population, including those living beyond the Shanghai Settlement limits, by Chinese and Russian couriers. These couriers when they first began their duties were set upon and assaulted by crowds, but more recently they have been able to distribute this literature without molestation.

Within the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai itself, daily life has assumed the appearance of normality. Buses railless trams motor trucks and automobiles are running as usual, and the financial and business district is filled with scurrying crowds, but of actual business very little is being accomplished, owing to the difficulty of transporting cargo to and from the interior. However, speculative transactions are very numerous. The boycott against the British and the Japanese, particularly the former, is being continued almost vehemently. With one or two exceptions, the large British fleet of Yangstze and coast steamers has not been able to move, and these only with the assistance of "scratch" crews of Russians, who, not properly trained in their duties, ran the first vessel they tried to send up the river aground about half way to Hankow. The strikers seem to be in close touch with the seamen at Hongkong, where, owing to the fact that they were successful in a similar movement two years ago, they are conducting their strike compaign with a great deal of confidence.

Generally speaking, it may be stated that Chinese employees of foreign establishments are quite prepared to come back to work, although the question of whether they are to receive any pay during the period they were out on strike naturally enters into the negotiations. However, apart from all that, agitators beyond the Settlement limits, are able to exert sufficient pressure, not only moral pressure, but actual physical assault, violence and kidnapping, to intimidate those of the employees living beyond the Settlement limits. The Municipal police are, however, vigilant in detecting any of these emissaries who enter the Settlement, and when they are arrested and brought before the Mixed Court exemplary punishments are meted out to them. General Hsin, in command of the Chinese troops on the Settlement borders, middle of July issued a proclamation threatening the death penalty on strikers who took the law into their own hands, and for several days this had the effect of lessening the number of assaults and kidnappings of workers who had remained faithful to their foreign employers. But more recently these acts of intimidation have increased and there has been no evidence that the General has inflicted punishment as per his proclamation.

School Teachers Visit Shanghai

The arrival of thirty-seven school teachers in Shanghai, while not causing the stir created in Japan by their arrival, where, according to newspaper reports all of them were touring for matimonial purposes, which is a Japanese way of paying a compliment, is nevertheless making a ripple in Shanghai waters.

The party consisting of young and energetic teachers from five western and central states are being escorted on their Shanghai tours by local representatives of the American Express. Wednesday morning found the entire thirtyseven in motor cars provided for them to explore the western residential district and visit Zicaiwei and the Shanghai American School. The latter put them on familiar ground and they were much interested in the equipment and regulations of the school, although it was indicated that this trip is purely a holiday jaunt and that business is decidedly in the background.

During the afternoon Wedneslay and Thursday forenoon, the party followed its own instincts in seeing Shanghai. One member of the group is taking complete charge of the arrangements. So far there have been no misunderstandings on this score, according to reports given by the party. The American Express Company arranged a dinner for the visitors at the Astor House Thursday evening.

THE SPREADING OF MALICIOUS RUMORS

A CERTAIN Chinese banker of Shanghai who, according to common report in Chinese circles has been one of the most radical agitators against foreign interests during the recent trouble, is said to have been responsible for the circulation of a report charging graft on the part of the officials of one of the departments of the Shanghai Municipal government. Just how the report was given circulation is not known, but the banker is alleged to have circulated a story that he personally had paid "squeeze" of a considerable amount of money to an employe of one of the Municipal departments in order to obtain approval for a certain kind of construction, which the bank, with which the gentleman is connected, was interested in.

THE statement, coming from a man who in ordinary times, is considered reliable, gained broad circulation and doubtless was believed by a considerable number of persons, especially in view of the disturbed situation when everybody was excited and more disposed to believe evil than good. The report contained sufficient detail to make it appear an accurate account of alleged corruption in a department of the city government. Finally the report reached the ears of a foreigner in Shanghai who, desirous of getting at the bottom of things notified the department of the local government affected by the rumor. Immediately two responsible foreign members of the department called on the Chinese banker and in considerable excitement, he verbally denied ever having paid "squeeze" to any official or knowledge of anyone connected with his bank who had ever done so.

Since the matter is still under investigation, we do not intend as yet to disclose the name of the Chinese banker responsible for spreading a rumor which he later is reported to have denied, but we are printing these paragraphs in order that the public both in Shanghai and outside may know of the incident and pressure may be exerted upon the Shanghai Municipal Council to push the case to an ultimate show-down. There is little question of the accuracy of the report that the Chinese banker made the statement and despite his later denial, there is hope that the Shanghai Municipal authorities will not drop the case until it has been sifted to the bottom. In the first place, by stating that he or his banking institution had paid "squeeze" the Chinese banker was admitting a criminal action in bribing an employe of the Shanghai municipality,—exactly the same charge upon which a prominent "Red" Russian, formerly connected with the local Soviet Consulate, is now being held by the Mixed Court. Then by later denying that he had paid "squeeze" to a municipal employe, the man is condoning a fraud, providing his original charge was correct. In either case this man is not in an enviable position, and as stated in the foregoing, there is hope that all good citizens, Chinese as well as foreign will insist upon a full and complete investigation.

IT IS inevitable in a city as large as Shanghai that there should be graft or "squeeze" on the part of municipal employes. There isn't a city in the world that is free of these evils, large or small, but Shanghai has always enjoyed a reputation for cleanliness which is far above that of many other large cities of the world. However since the beginning of the present strike troubles, certain Chinese agitators,

ncluding the person referred to above, have been circulating rumors charging official crookedness on the part of certain departments of the city. In view of the critical situation and of the fact that the Shanghai Municipal Government is at the present, very much in the public eye, it is imperative that the ratepayers should insist that these charges are sifted to the bottom. If the Municipal prosecutor will go into this case and sift it to the bottom, it will have an effect of clarifying the whole situation and restoring the good name of the municipality in the eyes of the Chinese who have been embittered against foreign control of the city government, largely because of the circulation of such rumors. If this Chinese banker actually paid a bribe to a municipal employe, as he is alleged to have told a number of persons, then both he and the employe guilty of taking the bribe should be prosecuted. And if he did not pay "squeeze" as he is reported to have alleged that he did, then he should be prosecuted for circulating malicious rumors designed to disturb the public and undermine confidence in the government of the city. The authorities have been very active in prosecuting Soviet Russians, accused of fomenting trouble, and the actions of the Municipal officials in this respect have had a very salutary effect. Now if they will take action against some of the other spreaders of malicious rumors, it will clear the air in another direction. The man who pays a bribe is just as despicable as the receiver of the bribe and then when he refuses to act the part of a good citizen and disclose the facts he is undeserving of the respect of good citizens, foreign or Chinese.

AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PRESENT SITUATION

WHEN one considers the various and conflicting resolutions which have been adopted by American organizations and groups of individuals in various parts of China, dealing with the present situation, there is a feeling that these organizations have not exactly lived up to their possibilities or responsibilities. In Tientsin, for example, one group of business men passed a strong resolution criticising a local American publication for printing a *United Press* dispatch containing an interview with Senator William E. Borah, in which the leader of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate stated that he favored the abolition of extraterritoriality *as soon as possible*. Immediately following this action by a group of business and professional men, two other groups, largely composed of missionaries and teachers, drafted a letter and cable which were sent to Senator Borah strongly endorsing his stand. One hundred and seventy Americans signed the letter and one hundred and sixty the cablegram.

IN Hankow another American organization passed a resolution condemning Senator Borah for his statement and then a few days later adopted a resolution accepting full responsibility with the British for the so-called Hankow Incident in which British marines and volunteers were compelled to fire on a Chinese mob which was trying to destroy property of the British Concession. In Peking another American organization, met and debated for a considerable time the question of cabling resolutions to the State Department giving American views on the situation, but according to the newspaper reports of the meeting, was unable to come to a decision and finally decided to send nothing but to support the American Legation in whatever actions the Legation decided upon. In Shanghai the only American organization which took any public action at all was the American Association which adopted on June 25 the following resolution which was cabled to the State Department and to the American Asiatic Association in New York.

"THE American Association of China urges upon the American government energetic cooperation with the other Powers and the adoption of the strongest attitude and representation to the Chinese government to suppress the present state of lawlessness directed against foreigners, which in our opinion, is due primarily to the long-existing unsettled political condition and aggravated by Soviet propaganda. And that China will be held strictly responsible for all losses of life and property and business incident to the present situation. Absolute observance of existing treaties is essential until modified through the orderly processes provided by the Washington Conference."

SO far as the *Review* is aware this is the only definite and constructive action which has been taken by any group of Americans in China since the beginning of the present trouble. Most of the other actions which have come to our attention have either been in the nature of protests against news reports which have emanated from publications in the United States and have been republished in the Far East, or the actions have been in the nature of resolutions supporting one or a group of other foreign viewpoints as represented in this part of the world. There have been actions on the part of various groups of mission bodies dealing with specific phases of the trouble which have developed since May 30, but in most of these cases the action taken was based on insufficient evident and, in our opinion, probably is now regretted by many of those who drafted the resolutions.

THE difficulty with most of the American organizations in China, as we see it has been a failure to envisage American policy toward China as exemplified in American relations with the citizens of China since the first days of contact but more especially since the Washington Conference of 1921-22. If American citizens residing in China, would take the trouble to read the treaties adopted at the Washington Conference, they would have a clear understanding of what American policy is today and what it is likely to be for a considerable period of years. Another point which the American citizens generally have overlooked is the important factor that the United States is gradually assuming a position of leadership in international diplomatic affairs in this part of the world. This leadership is not based on individual action, but upon enlightened cooperation with the other Powers, but leadership nevertheless. Therefore American organizations in this part of the world, in order to fulfill their proper functions, must act in accordance with American traditional and especially present policy toward the nations of this part of the world. To this end we reprint here an editorial from the *Chicago Tribune* which covers this subject exactly:

> "Fair minded Americans will wish our participation in the conference on customs revision and extraterritoriality to be honestly sympathetic with intelligent patriotic aspiration. We hope our representatives will have a clear program to follow and an intelligent independence of judgment so we shall not be used to pluck any

other government's chestnuts from the fire. Our traditional policy has been in the main compatible with and at least theoretically assertive of China's integrity as a sovereign state, but what would we Americans think if a group of foreign powers should impose upon us a tariff policy framed not for our benefit but for their own? We can think of nothing short of armed occupation less consistent with our independence of action. In China there is also a sort of armed occupation and we do not fail to see that in the circumstances proper self-protection of foreign commercial colonies and even official representatives may by reasonably insisted upon until the Chinese are better able to give assurance of security than they can now.

"But from the viewpoint of American interests, which are primarily commercial, with perhaps some political and even military implications in the strategy of the Pacific, we ought to go as far as a calm and friendly though realistic consideration of Chinese conditions justify in the restriction of special privileges and the infringement of China's sovereignty. We do not want bases or territorial enclaves in China. We do want equality of commercial opportunity and this implies protection for our nationals. By the treaty of Washington we have given up the right to create bases in the western Pacific which might have been used in bringing aid to endangered nationals or pressure for special advantages, and we can reasonably join with other powers in demanding fair conditions. But it is both expedient and consistent with our traditional policy toward China to part company with any power or group of powers that may have greater ambitions as soon as their demands pass the bounds of our policy of friendly cooperation with China for mutual commercial advantage.

"Meanwhile, viewing the predicament which China finds herself in between domestic turmoil and external aggression, the American people would do well to learn the lesson of Chinese passivism. A people that will not make the effort and sacrifice essential to the defense of its rights, will not have those rights respected. This truth of human experience has begun to dawn on young China and we think it is going to make a difference in the far eastern field of international affairs. If our government is wise it will see to it that our power is not borrowed to advance interests not our own or consistent with our own. We have certain interests in common with the other treaty powers but we ought to keep their limits clearly in mind and not be carried beyond them. We ourselves want nothing important which an independent China cannot afford to grant."

THE principal reason that public opinion as expressed by American organizations in this part of the world has more or less floundered about and as a result has accomplished little of a constructive nature since the beginning of the present trouble, has been due principally to lack of information or knowledge of the treaty situation which binds our government in its relations not only with China but with other nations having interests in this part of the world. If American citizens out here were familiar with the treaty commitments of our government in respect to its relations with China they would not make the mistake of bombarding the State Department or individual officials at Washington with conflicting resolutions, which only have the effect of muddling the situation and making it difficult for the President to understand what Americans residing in this part of the world really desire. Since the United States government is now moving to bring the Washington Conference Treaties into effect, France, having finally ratified them, American organizations in China have a great opportunity for service in preparing information for the American delegations when they arrive in this country to take up their work. But as stated in the foregoing, whatever is done must be done in the light of an intelligent understanding of the treaty commitments, for the treaty is the law and must not be deviated from.

THE United States Government and the American people, whether resident in China or at home, must accept legal responsibility for the existing treaty situation with the other Powers signatory to similar treaties and this means of course cooperative resistence to the forces of disorder which would scrap all treaties as well as other contracts and throw them in the waste-basket. But this does not mean the backing up of imperialistic programs on the part of other nations which constitute no part of American policy toward nations of this part of the world. The United States is a signatory to certain Chinese treaties which the Chinese generally now seem to desire to modify. The United States at the Washington Conference proposed a plan of *evolutionary* treaty revision and induced the other nations to agree to this program. This is the American policy to which the American government is committed and this is the policy which American citizens should support.

China Club of Seattle Passes Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trustees of the China Club of Seattle, April 20, 1925:

WHEREAS our commercial relations with the Orient are becoming of greater and larger importance with each succeeding year, and WHEREAS it has been repeatedly called to our attention by the American Chambers of Commerce in China that our trade with China at present demands; and the future development of the trade would be greatly increased and accelerated if the United States government should own its consular property, at least, in the principal ports of China, and WHEREAS Congress has failed to provide the necessary funds for this purpose.

THEREFORE: BE IT RESOLVED that the China Club of Seattle go on record that in its opinion Congress should be urged at its next session, and without further delay, to make the necessary appropriation to acquire suitable sites and erect necessary buildings for Consular offices, as well as Consular residences, in keeping with the dignity of its officials and of the country they represent, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED hat the China Club of Seattle herewith pledges itself to do all in its power to continue its efforts until this result be attained, and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Department of State; Department of Commerce; to the Congressmen and Senators of the State of Washington; to Congressman L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, Mo; to the Chambers of Commerce of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles; to the China Clubs of San Francisco, Chicago and New York; and to the American Chambers of Commerce of Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

(Signed) A. F. Haines
President
J. C. Herbsman
Executive Secretacy
CHINA CLUB OF SEATTLE

Pacifism and Bolshevism

BY HUGH W. WHITE

Since the World War, in the natural recoil of horror there has been a great protest against war. This, while well meaning, has from over enthusiasm and susceptibility to adroit suggestion played into the hands of the enemy. The "Slacker Oath," circulated all through the churches by one of the Pacifist organisations, reads thus; "Go to war if you want to, but know this; We have pledged ourselves not to give you our children, not to encourage or nurse your soldiers, not to knit a sock, or roll a bandage, or drive a truck, or make a war speech or buy a bond."

At the Indianapolis Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement, over five hundred delegates voted for the following proposition; "We believe that henceforth war is an utter denial of Jesus' way of life, ineffective as a means of settling differences between nations; therefore we declare our resolve not to sanction or *participate* directly in any future war."

The patriotic societies and journals, such as "TheNational Civic Federation," "The American Defense Society," "The National Patriotic Council" the "Woman Patriot," and others find that some of the preachers who have been popularized by propaganda are either pacifists or even active Bolshevists.

The Federal Council of Churches in a Bulletin, dated Apr. 7, 1923 issued by its Research Department, Commission on Church and Social Service takes a strongly pro-Communistic attitude.

Matters appearing in the Shanghai press of late indicate that certain leaders of the National Christian Council for China are similarly inclined.

As indicating the attitude of a certain theological seminary in the United States. it may be mentioned that a professor of that institution, speaking of American constitution in a Chatauqua address, used this language; "I think the world will not stop because we tear a parchment or two."

Another organization, with whose motive we would all have the deepest sympathy, "The Fellowship of Reconciliation," in a letter to myself, under date of March 2,1925, uses this language; "Since we believe that war is incompatible with the method of Jesus, we *feel that we can take no part in it*, and would seek reconciliation between nation and nation, race and race. We feel sure that insofar as our present *industrial system exploits personality* and puts the profit motive first, it *must be done away with.*" These words teach not only Pacifism, but the overthow of our present system —Revolution.

Since Bolshevism, failing to win in the British and the American elections, as a last resort is trying to stir up war in the Orient, it becomes necessary to look into this subject and to speak plainly.

The pacifism is in part due to inadequate study of the Bible. At the crisis, the Lord Jesus chose to establish his kingdom by spiritual rather than physical means, for the spiritual over-rules the physical. In doing so he uttered that apothegm; "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Human governments must rely on the sword, which as Paul teaches is given them for the policing of the state. They are necessary, but defective and temporary. They "fall by the swords" when they depart from the spiritual truths of the Lord.

While thus teaching the spiritual nature of his kingdom, the Lord Jesus at the same time taught the duty of loyalty to country. We note the fact that the preachers who had studied under Jesus for three years still carried their side arms, and at this very time he advises them, in case of need, to sell a coat and buy a sword. Amongthe church members of apostolic days were soldiers and officers of the army. And perhaps there are no sounder exegetes than Gustavus Adolphus, Chinese Gordon, Stonewall Jackson, men whose common sense saw what professionals may miss, and whose interpretation of the Scriptures stood the test of fire, sword and death.

To understand this subject we must now go into the depths. At the risk of offense, let me solemnly urge the many who have been misled by what is called Modernism to study the matter more thoroughly. You good friends are true to God, to your consciences, to your country, but you have not discerned the camouflage of Kultur. You think Modernism is scholarship, science, progress, and do not discern the hidden hand.

On one occasion it was my good fortune to spend a few days with a lovely Christian family in Shanghai. The father showed me clippings from the *North China Daily News* of 1920, and later, after his death, the wife kindly gave me the clippings, which are treasured. The News was reproducing articles from the *Morning Post*, showing from a statement by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, Nov. 5, 1919, that there is in the world a secret government, aiming to overthrow all existing governments, and establish a world power. He quoted from Ludendorf's book the admission that Germany in her desperation applied to this secret government to pull down Russia, failing to see that she herself would also come down in the crash.

Shortly after that, Henry Ford brought out "The International Jew." He had gotten hold of that remarkable book, "The Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion," and with his characteristic ability, through a system of private investigation, he proved that the world unrest, the corruption of morality, and the undermining of faith in the Bible are part of this preconceived plan for the overthrow of Christendom. For Christendom is founded on the Bible, and here is our first line of defense.

From Ford and elsewhere we now see that the fate of the world, to a large extent, depends on the Jews. The worse element are working for world revolution. The better element cooperating with a great Christian power, are reestablishing their home-land. They will stand for law and order, for the home, and for God. British and Jews must stand together against the Turks, in whom as we hear the Reds are counting to break Suez.

Ford shows that destructive criticism, like Bolshvism, was started by Jews——Wellhausen, Strauss, Ewald, Kuehne, Hitzig, Renan, and maybe others. We now see that they are one and the same, working in the church as Modernists and in the state as Bolshevists.

Even in the great missionary Convention at Washington last January, faith in Gendhi, the pseude-Christ, was strongly promoted. And among the specimen literature recommended on that occasion, Bertrand Russell took the first place. While Russell's theoretical Bolshevism has revolted from the actualities as he saw them, yet his influence has raised question as to marriage. And the fundamental principle of Bolshevism is,—away with the Christian home; woman belongs to the state rather than to a husband.

Having occasion not long since to study up Bolshevism, I sought out one of their book stores. The dealer, seeing a stranger walk is, began to offer his wares. He urged a certain book, called "The Origin of the Family." It turns out to be one of the classics of Communism, in which the author maintains that the human race will give up marriage and take to what he calls "group marriages"—tantamount to the gregarious state.

We know that during the revolution in Russia, two, if not three of the local Soviet organizations, did officially proclaim the "nationalization of women," and the most awful orgies of lust and rape by the Red soldiery are on record. In one case after mistreating a poor girl all night they burned her to death.

While Modernism seems to have swept the church, this is only seeming. The heart of Christianity is true and loyal. When once they know what Modernism is, Christians will spew it out.

Fundamentalism has borne the odium of being a religious squabble, a tempest in a tea-pot. But Fundamentalism will be recognized as the bulwark of the Christian civic system, and then men, whom we preachers could not baptise will throw themselves behind the Christian faith. Indeed it is not too much to say that the World War was the resurgence of Christianity againt the superman concept of the apostasy, and if necessary, men will again die for Christ and his cross.

If anything has been said here which hurts bear with my bluntness. In this and in previous writings it is possible that tensity of feeling may impart itself to the words. But, brothers, your countries, your homes, your wives and children, your faith, and the eternal life of millions are at stake.

And now a word to another class who are misled by Modernism. The preacher pacifists are financed by somebody. Will these financiers kindly note that if this Communism wins, their private fortunes will go by the board. It would be good business to find out from the patriotic societies, or from the Government, who are in touch with those societies, who are the Religious Reds.

And a word to the Chinese, if I dare. China has rights which have not been understood nor respected. I speak not of extrality, which is a later issue, suggested, it may be by these who wish to stir up war for their own ends. We

China's Exports to U. S. for Half Year

The following table, compiled at the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns obtained through the courtesy of the officers in charge at the various ports, shows the total declared exports from China to the United States for the half-year ending June 30, 1925, and a Comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceeding year.

(VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	1924 Quantities	1924 Value	1925 Quantities	1925 Value
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)					
Meats					
Egg products, fro.	Lbs	140,020	19,837	3,517,280	494,676
„ albumen, dried	„	1,240,194	948,024	1,283,920	1,003,164
„ „ frozen	„	195,560	16,771	1,250.831	161,824
„ whole, dried	„	353,129	60,635	418,450	216,129
„ „ frozen	„	.....	.....	1,106,200	159,217
„ yolk, dried	„	1,411,018	305,994	1,504,190	361,990
„ „ frozen	„	1,351,474	181,060	2,353,095	349,825
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs)					
Buffalo	Pcs.	21,036	146,383	14,731	121,877
	Lbs	797,681		566,147	
Cow	Pcs.	4,240	1,973	8,860	41,617
	Lbs	10,197		170.461	
Deer and doe	Pcs.	97,486	8.511	60,883	28,149
Goat & kid	„	1,473,254	1,354,441	2,392,856	1,876,049
Sheep & lamb	„	187,641	349,774	453,611	1,309,871
Furs, Dressed and Undressed:					
Fox	Pcs.	992	5,696	9,796	33,274
Hare & rabbit	„	112,206	121,467	165,060	58,590
Leopard	„	1,201	8,677	3,566	34,950
Marmot	„	15.942	12,867	16,883	16,982
Pahmi	„	271,180	5,631	80,508	105,568
Raccoon	„	4,000	9,230	67.433	174,921
Squirrel	„	1	172	20 600	7,218
Weasel	„	335,980	698,031	752,995	1,042,014
Wolf	„	.....	.....	1,979	3,321
All others	„	109,502	308,159	25,055	40,760
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins:					
Dogskin mats	Pcs.	32,465	74,526	22,005	30,385
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feather	Lbs	1,294,789	313,654	1,213,751	485,420
Intestines	„	665,193	641,885	924,187	964,758
			$5,623,398		$9,122,549

believe that if China will let go of the Reds and other enemies, Westerners will do their best to get China's case understood.

This is a time for, not fool optimism, nor yet pessimism. The Bible shows that it is in times of apostasy, God starts the big, progressive movements. Witness Noah, Abraham, the Christ, the Reformers. And when the last apostasy comes, that, too, is to end in triumph.

Let the Christians get on their knees and pray God to overcome this Red power. They are fighting God. Let us rely on God. Who knows but this may be the time for the world revival?

For those who would study this subject further, certain literature is suggested.

Bibliography; From The Beckwith Press, 299 Madison Ave., New York; Boche and Bolshevik, (being the Morning Post articles;) The Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion; Reds in America; The Red War on the Family; and the following pamphlets: The War against Patriotism, The Youth Movement, Do We Want it Here? Peace at Any old Price, Reds in America, La Follette Socialism-Communism.

From the Dearborn Independent, Detroit, Mich., The International Jew, in four volumes at 25 cents gold per volume. Vols. I and IV especially show up Modernism.

The Missionary Home,
Shanghai, July 8, 1925.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	1924 Quantities	1924 Value	1925 Quantities	1925 Value
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)					
Fruits and Nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled	Lbs	602,000	24,970	486,420	23,496
„ not shelled	„	757,560	32,108	.....	.....
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats:					
Sesame seeds	„	6,928,758	234,119	801,920	44,387
„ oil	„	1,749,333	107,656	.....	.....
Vegetable tallow	„	.....	.....	898,085	72,173
Wood oil	Gallons	3,661	5,746	174,880	117,943
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices:					
Tea	Lbs	1,836,789	308,726	726,340	109,558
			$713,325		$367,557
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor	Lbs	820,173	374,025	133,312	63,370
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Camphor oil	Lbs	434,014	24,209	57,848	3,836
Rhubarb	„	27,560	6,486	39,060	9,356
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	Lbs	24,974	2,174	730,745	70,298
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	Lbs	19,066	3,136	344	54
			$410,030		$146,914
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	Lbs	736,896	166,601	1,079,957	255,491
„ waste	„	197,312	18,724	363,615	34,698
„ laces & embroideries	.....		1,246,717	.....	1,437,904
„ misc. manufactures	.....		8,594	.....	21,366
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Hats, fiber	Dozen	787	7,403	7,416	18,077
„ rush	„	69,619	33,191	25,994	19,578
„ straw	„	10,193	12,282	3,256	7,394
Straw goods	.....		9,075	.....	5,929
Mattings	Sq.Yds.	63,602	6,134	126,000	8,487
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq.Yds.	10,916	72,080	5,472	36,338
Wool, sheep's	Lbs	1,749,418	315,735	2,307,910	603.861
Hair, Human, Asiatic	„	193,129	61,753	61,863	35,783
„ nets, Human	„	37,577	410,399	23,477	176,724
„ stump, „	„	233,612	76,624	284,672	98,483
Silk					
Silk, raw	Lbs	554,256	3,585,298	2,254,830	11,371,760
„ wild	„	183,052	642,716	545,365	1,561,48
„ waste	„	181,172	136,614	1,114,096	544,101
„ piece goods	„	6,417	51,641	17,237	105,667
„ pongee	„	58,908	187,047	81,099	237,196
„ cocoons,pierced	„	13,244	5,020	36,314	35,238
„ misc. manufactures	.....		20,794	.....	13,932
			$7,074,642		$16,629,490
Group 4—Wood and Paper (class 40181 to 48724)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Woodenware	.....		20,058	.....	6,932
Bamboo manufactures	.....		10,453	.....	1,321
Lacquerware	.....		6,144	.....	4,585
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	.....		6,055	.....	5,732
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	Pcs.	250,008	55,772	249,450	55,874
			$98,482		$74,444
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Clay and Clay Products					
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.			25,585		13,312
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware			21,468		18,468
Soapstone ware			.....		3,435
			$47,053		$35,233

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Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Aluminium Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	Lbs	336,000	23,639	82,800	5,523
„ oxide	„	.....	.....	56,000	4,863
„ regulus	„	2,330,048	153,734	2,249,658	233,786
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass and manufactures of		.....	28,933	.....	75,965
Iron and Steel					
Iron, pig	Tons	1,150	24,917	.....	.....
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	86,273	2,332,917	4,604	100,171
Gold coins		.....	712,362	.....	.....
Silver coins		.....	9,955	.....	.....
			$3,286,457		$420,308
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Other Chemicals					
Arsenic, crude	Lbs	246,400	21,702	.....	.....
Musk	Ounces	4,697	70,136	2,764	43,732
			$91,838		$43,732
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)					
Art Works					
Art. works of		.....	74,500	.....	83,639
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	Lbs	297,412	571,583	83,476	140,739
Household & personal effects		.....	19,176	.....	10,007
Mah Jongg		.....	731,958	.....	570
Unenumerated articles		.....	261,977	.....	440,346
			$1,659,194		$675,301

RECAPITULATION:	*1924*	*1925*
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, Except Wool and Hair.	$5,623,398	$9,122,549
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages.	715,499	367,557
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, Except Fibers and Wood.	407,856	146,914
Group 3—Textiles.	7,074,642	16,629,490
Group 4—Wood and Paper.	42,710	74,444
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals.	47,053	35,233
Group 6—Ores, Metals, and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles.	3,286,457	420,308
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles.	.....	.....
Group 8—Chemicals.	91,838	43,732
Group 9—Miscellaneous.	1,714,966	675,301
	$19,004,419	$27,515,528

Chronicle's Comment on Shanghai Printers' Strike

The following comment dealing with the Chinese printers' strike in foreign newspaper offices and job printing plants appeared in the Japan Chronicle (Kobe) for July 12.

"The latest number of the *China Weekly Review* to hand shows that, though it is an American publication, it has suffered more than the British rather than less. It only arrived on the evening of the 10th instant, though it is dated June 27th. Mails from Shanghai are always late, but this has certainly taken longer than usual. The issue is called a "Strike Edition," and is considerably abbreviated, consisting solely of strike news and a short book review. And it is very badly printed indeed. The *Review* prints various manifestoes, and so forth connected with the printers' strike, and they are certainly not calculated to evoke sympathy with their writers. There seem to be some bad cases of intimidation of strikers, but in spite of the intimidation, it is apparently not sufficiently general to create a counter-revolt. That may come when the strikers have suffered a little through lack of wages."

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Insular America

BY WILLIAM HOWARD GARDINER

in the *Yale Review*

NEARLY four centuries ago political projects threatened the independence that England then owed to her insular isolation. But instead of yielding to beguilements that would have made her a satellite of Spain, her leaders and people so used their geographic and other natural facilities that their descendants were enabled to develop the greatest constructive power the world had seen.

Modern means of communication across the seas, in bringing all peoples into much closer contact, have ended such remote isolation as the United States once had. Thus the present-day world confronts Americans with problems similar in several respects to those with which the English had to deal. And if we face them thoughtfully, we realize that our position is that of trustees, charged not only with a duty to mankind to-day, but also with the still greater responsibility of acting so that the United States shall become as constructive a power as possible in the future. It is timely, therefore, to consider both our geographic position and some of the more important ways whereby our influence overseas may be expressed positively and progressively, and yet in harmony with our most deep-rooted tendencies.

Such island nations as England and Japan are known to be largely dependent upon their overseas communications, and their influence evidently is somewhat proportional to their means for conducting and controlling them. Only recently, however, have Americans come to realize that the maintenance and advancement of our own standard of living are becoming more and more dependent upon our sales of surplus products overseas and our importations of foreign products—as rubber, jute, coffee, tin, and manganese. Yet that this is the case a few general statistics will show. In 1920, with exports worth over eight billion dollars, our foreign trade amounted to about thirteen and a half billions. But the great prosperity we then enjoyed decreased sharply in 1921 when we lost some of our competitive markets overseas, and the total value of our foreign trade in merchandise fell below seven billions. Our prosperity began to return in 1923 when our exports rose above four billions in a trade of about eight billions—an amount equivalent to over a third of the reported net income of the whole country for that year. And now that our exports have continued to rise until our total external trade is about equal to that of the British Isles, a period of internal prosperity seems assured. But our trade goes, in greater or less volume, to all parts of the world to which British trade flows. Consequently, with as large and as extended commercial interests to foster and sea communications to safeguard as the British, we should be as keenly concerned as they in the development of both.

The comparatively slight attention that many Americans have given to our foreign trade may be accounted for by our habit of thought which has been for three-quarters of a century to look inland to the vast continental domain we have been transforming from a trackless wilderness. This looms so large—in comparison with such island areas as England and Japan—that few of us seem to consider the import of the fact that, save with Canada and Mexico, all our relations with other powers must be conducted across the seas.

There is great significance, however, in this fact. For it means that in all those international economic, political, and military matters that are of increasing importance to our well-being at home, America really bears to the world at large the relation of a great island. And in turn this suggests that, as has been the case with England, the measure of our constructive influence overseas will be somewhat proportional to our maritime and aerial means of communication. Thus an appreciation at least of the major principles of sea power is of greater importance to Americans to-day than ever before.

Sea power proper is merely the expressed ability of a people to conduct and to control both mercantile and military transportation by sea more or less extensively both in war and in peace. It arises from the desires of peoples to have products from diverse lands interchanged. The conducting of such exchanges calls commensurate "shipping power" into being and leads to overseas interests. Safeguarding and fostering these, policing the seas in peace, and controlling the use of the seas in war call for "naval power."

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Mount, then, the deeply recessed observation platform, with its gaily striped awning, roomy enough to accommodate 10 passengers in comfortable chairs, and enter the commodious observation parlor, the social hall and meeting-place for standard sleeping car passengers, where good fellowship and comfort reign supreme. The ceiling is of greenish-gray tone and the mouldings are edged with black, red and gold, the main panel being outlined with a border filled in with blue. This is the color scheme throughout this large room, which is furnished with 14 armchairs upholstered in harmonious colors. The carpet, too, is typical in design and texture, while the lighting fixtures are of special type.

For those desiring to read, there is a rack holding leading weekly and monthly periodicals and daily newspapers, the illustrated booklet, "Straight East," describing the cities along the route of the Great Northern Railway, interesting literature devoted to Glacier National Park, as well as the agricultural, industrial, commercial and business activities and developments of the territory through which the ***new* "Oriental Limited"** passes.

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Thus maritime trade is the parent of shipping power; shipping power is the parent of naval power; and these two together are the maritime constituents of sea power proper.

Much confusion of thought and many faulty conclusions would be avoided if such relations were more generally borne in mind. For example, the term "sea power" (which should include shipping power) is often misused when merely "naval power" is meant. Again, since the recent recognition of aircraft as an essential adjunct of naval force, some seem to have jumped to the conclusion that the eclipse of sea power is imminent. But the probability is that, however rapid may be the development of aircraft as a means of carrying comparatively light weights at high speed, the great bulk of overseas traffic will still be conducted in surface vessels. Thus the principal task of naval forces—whether submarine, surface, or aerial—will continue to be controlling the use of the sea's surface as a highway. Although naval aircraft already are vitally important accessories, as yet there is no definite prospect that they will become able to obtain and exercise control uninterruptedly over large and remote areas of the seas without the support of aircraft carriers and other auxiliary vessels—even if, in the course of time, battleships become obsolete. There is every probability that the control as well as the conduct of maritime transportation will continue to rest on seaborne craft.

Over thirty years ago Mahan pointed out that the geographic position of a country, its physical conformation and extent, as well as the numbers and character of its people, and the character of their government, are the six basic elements that determine the measure of sea power, and of the consequent interests and influence, that a nation may develop. It is to the characteristics of a people and to those of their territory, then, that we should look in order to form an estimate of their prospects at sea and beyond the seas.

Mahan also asserted that "the tendency to trade, involving of necessity the production of something to trade with, is the national characteristic most important to the development of sea power." More specifically, it might be said that the ability to produce a surplus of goods for which external markets are obtainable, the initative to search out and to develop such markets and sources of material for further production, and "the tendency to trade" are the traits that will most strongly move a people to develop sea power—if their principal markets and the sources of some essential materials are overseas.

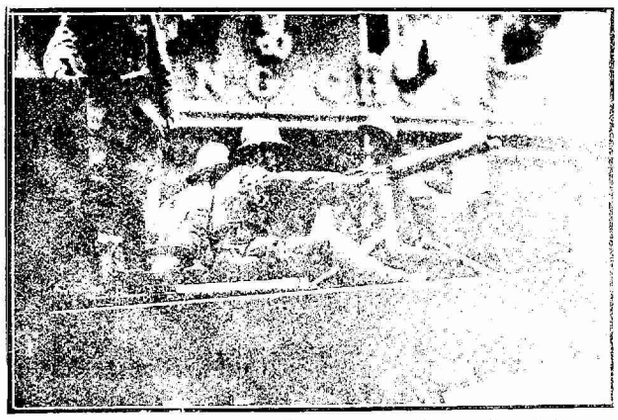
While the Spanish and Portuguese were brilliant maritime adventurers, their first aim was to gather precious imports. In contrast, the Elizabethan seafarers and their Dutch contemporaries were more inclined to trade, the Dutch building their sea power on the distribution of their salt herring while the English even sought for markets among American aborigines for the woolen goods that then were their chief product.

It is unnecessary to review here how the superlative ability of the Dutch as traders enabled them to build up by far the greatest shipping power in the first half of the seventeenth century, or even to touch on the salient points of the epic evolution of the British Empire through trade and sea power during the centuries of struggle with the Dutch and the French. We need only recall that unrivalled accomplishment and the fact that the British Isles, with an area of but one hundred and twenty-one thousand square miles and a population of less than fifty million, now have a total external trade worth about nine billion dollars a year.

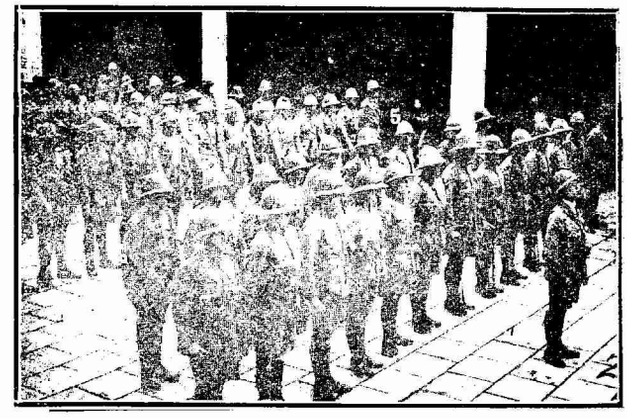
Equally unnecessary is any argument to show that Americans have unusual ability at production; that we have a strong tendency to trade; and that we have the initiative to seek external markets. A world-wide commerce, already, as has been said, substantially as great as that of the British Isles, seems sufficient evidence of these qualities. So we may expect the development of an overseas trade commensurate with our productive capacities and the markets obtainable—if our exports can be delivered and our imports of materials can be received uninterruptedly and on a competitive basis.

Though some of the major conditions governing ocean transport in the past no longer apply, it is worth recalling that the American Colonists operated over a third of all the British shipping extant in 1775—and that after the Colonies seceded from England, Americans persevered so successfully that by 1855 almost half of all the shipping of English-speaking peoples engaged in deep sea trade was American owned and operated. Moreover, it is altogether probable that the great majority of Americans to-day have a seafaring background similar to that of the British. In spite of all this, we are insistently assured by our com-

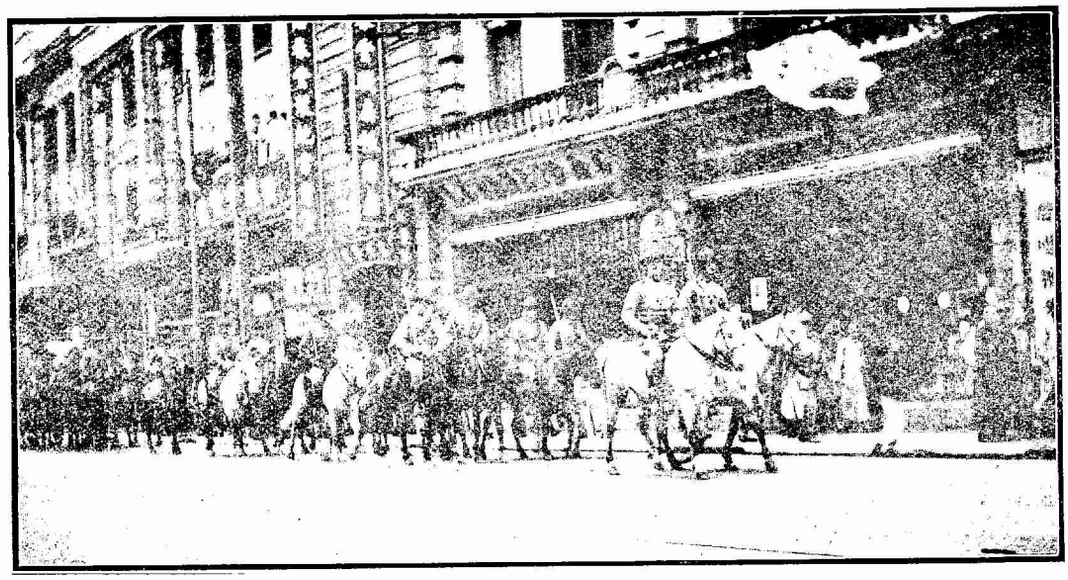
Some of the Defense Forces of Shanghai



Machine guns mounted on armored cars for defense purposes.

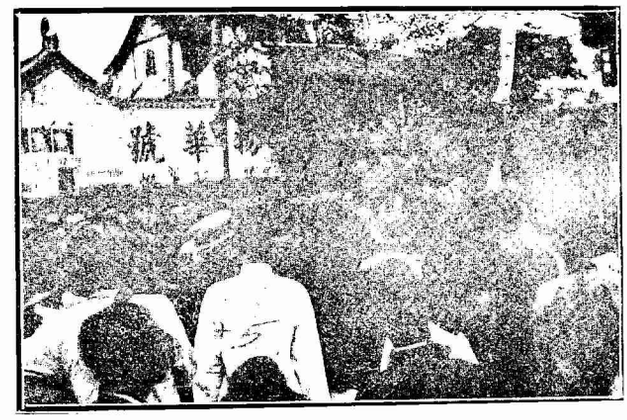


Portion of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps drilling in the Municipal compound.



The American Troop, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, passing along Nanking Road

American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, on patrol.



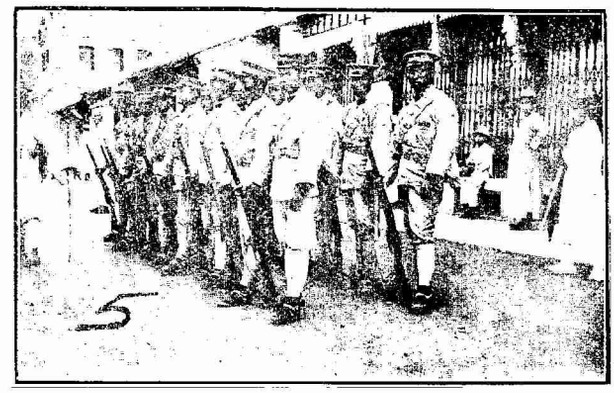
One of the woman sudent-orators addressing a meeting in the Native City. Shanghai.

Views of the Peking

An enthusiastic demonstrator shouting at the *Review* photographer, while a student beside him chews his handkerchief in his frenzy of excitment.

Student demonstrators wearing badges of mourning for the Shanghai student victims.

Police cadets join in the parade in front of the Legation Quarter.



A guard of Feng Yu-hsiang's soldiers protecting the property of a British firm, Messrs Moyler Powell on Morrison Street.

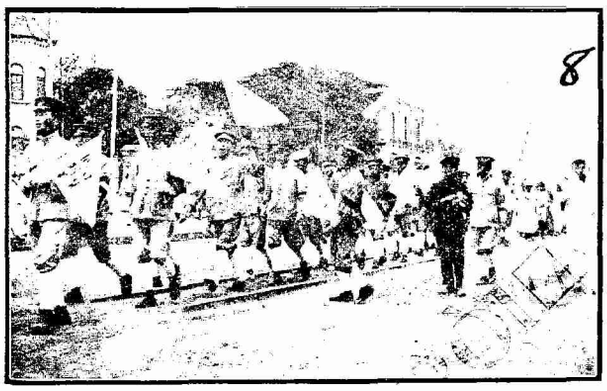
A crowd at one of the entrances to the Legation Quarter waiting to see if the students would try to rush the gates.

The ladies turned out in fair force, though as may be seen from the picture most of them were pacific enough.

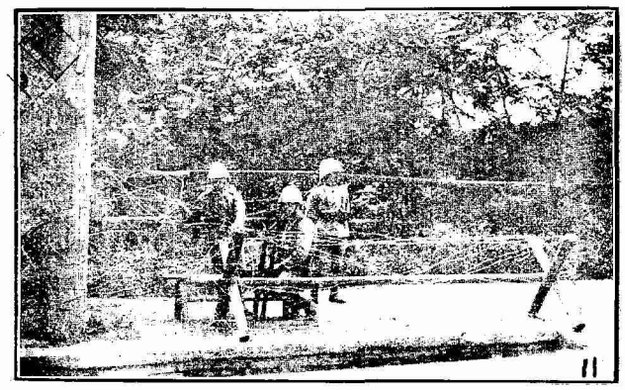
Student Demonstrations

Students carrying banners in English, "Indemnify the Victims", "Citizens Awake", "Boycott British Goods", and "Withstand British and Japanese Oppression", are those in the foreground.

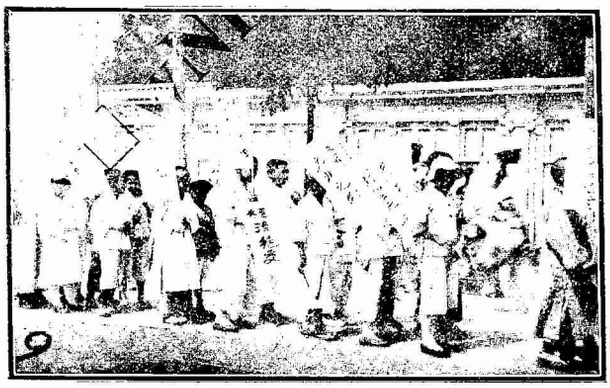
A kindergarten school marching towards the grand parade before the house of Tuan Chi-jui.



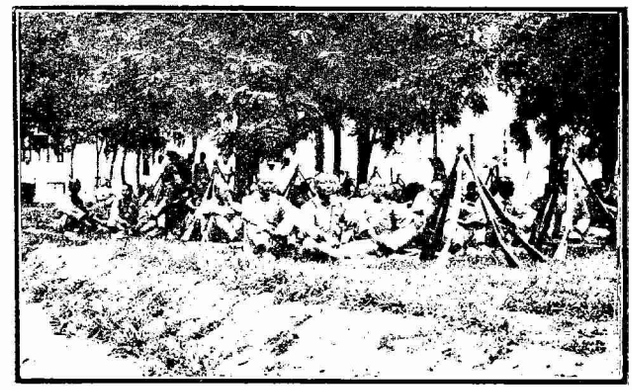
Police cadets in the parade down Hatamen Street.



A picket of French soldiers at the gate of the Legation waiting to see if the students would try to storm the gates.

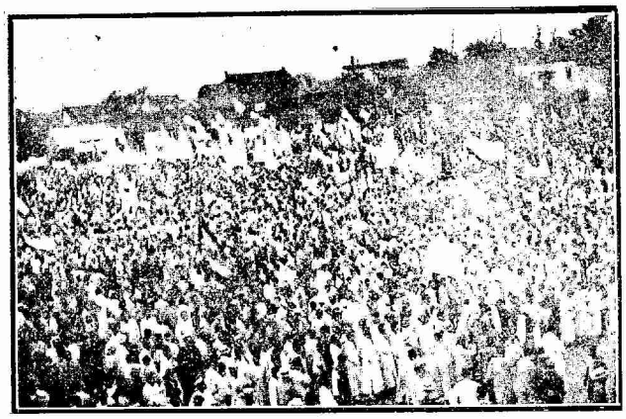


Some of the younger generation in the procession, carrying banners which they are probably too youthful to read.

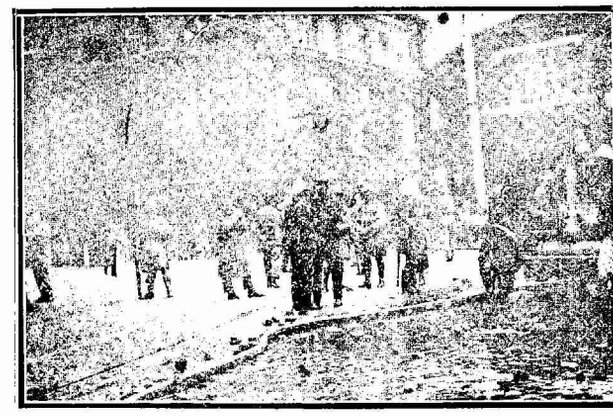


Some of Feng's soldiers guarding the Grand Hotel de Pekin, though in case of trouble it may be doubted what action they would take as some of them made no secret of their sentiments.

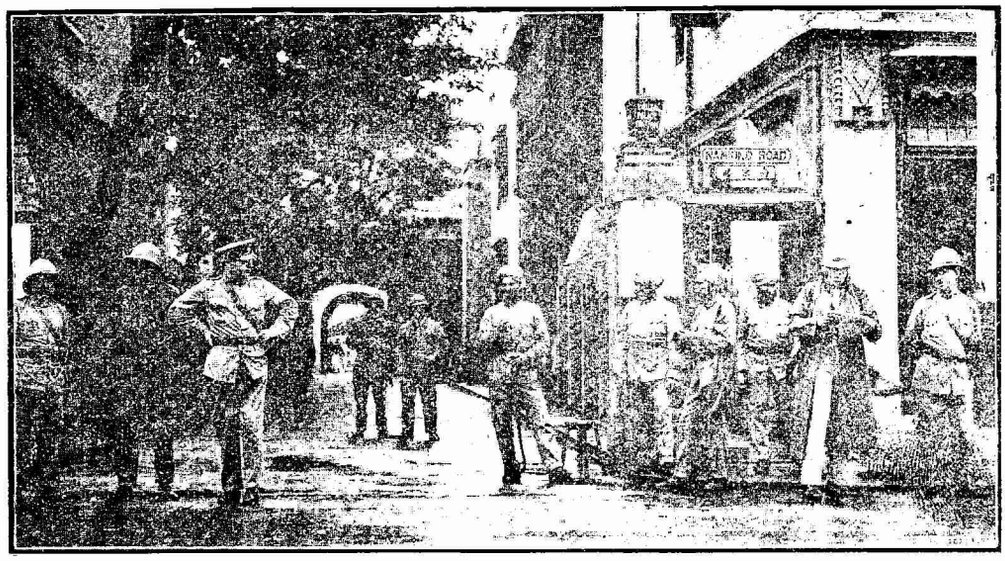
Views of the Nanking Road Incident



Monster demonstration held in the Native City, Shanghai, shortly after the Nanking Road affair.



Intersection of Nanking and Chekiang Roads, showing street littered with stones used by the rioting students and fire apparatus used in dispersing the mob.



Entrance to Louza Station, the scene of the shooting of May 30.

Propaganda posters posted by the student-artists in an effort to inflame the Chinese.

Agitators being marched into Honkew Police Station, a daily occurance for days following the shooting at Nanking Road.

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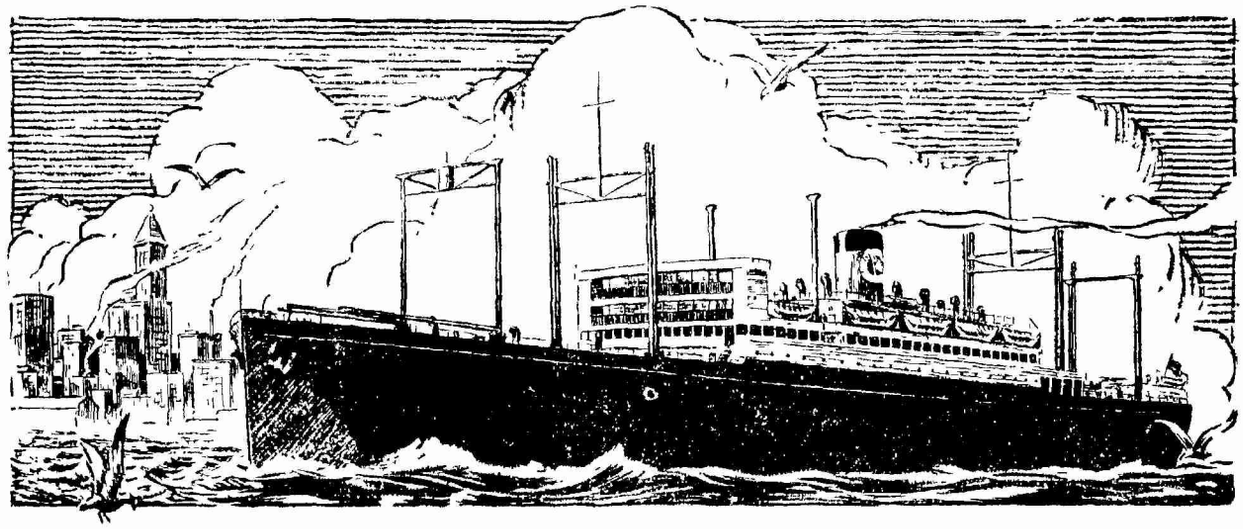

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petitors that, as the type of seamen who made American clipper ships pre-eminent has passed from among us, we have lost the traditional art of seafaring! But this charge seems to overlook the changes of the last seventy-five years at sea and ashore as well as the present conditions.

The safety of sailing vessels has ever depended on the skilled seamanship of their crews—whence the tradition. But with the advent of steam, which doomed the comparatively small clippers with their clouds of canvas and their crews of a hundred and fifty able seamen, there came in their stead huge steel structures, of great seaworthiness, that may be manned by half a hundred engineers and deck mechanics—which is not to say that back officers of ability in seamanship and navigation are not as necessary as of yore. Naturally, the kind of American seamen who could reef a clipper in a gale has disappeared. And if one were to judge from conditions "east of Suez," where about half the external trade of the British Isles flows, one might reach a like conclusion with respect to the British; for the deck hands on their ships in that trade are almost all Lascars, Chinese, and Malays.

When these changes in ocean transport took place, one of England's important advantages was that her iron industry was much more highly developed than that of any other country while that of the United States was in its infancy. And, what was much more important, it was at this very time that our Western boom was militating most strongly against the maintenance of American maritime activities, because pioneering and promoting, for a while, were more profitable—and because the increasing political power of the new midland States drew the support of the national government away from foreign trade, shipping, and the navy in favor of railroad-building and other inland enterprises. But thanks to that era of intensive internal development, our mines, farms, steel mills, and many other industries have become the greatest productive aggregation in the world, and the country as a whole is now equipped to produce far more than it consumes. The activity that withdrew us temporarily from the sea in reality was but laying broader foundations for greater production, the surplus of which can be absorbed only by increasing our sales overseas.

Meanwhile the reliability and speed of steam navigation have been accelerating development in many lands, and the resulting volume of regular traffic is leading to the displacement of that yeoman of the British mercantile marine, the independent tramp steamer, by freight as well as passenger "liners," with stated sailings and arrivals and assured way-station and terminal facilities. Seafaring and ocean transport are being transformed into a business of the mechanical kind, such as railroading, in which Americans are particularly proficient. In fact, the first line of passenger-freighters to circumnavigate the globe, with regular fortnightly sailings from a score of ports of call, is a private American enterprise.

Naturally, the manifold expansion of American shipping that has been brought about in the last decade has been accompanied by many mistakes—which undoubtedly account, in large part, for the government's shipping operations costing an amount equal to a fraction of one per cent of the country's foreign trade. But when it is realized that these operations have not only brought about the growth of the American mercantile marine but have held down the shipping charges asked by foreign interests and assured much better deliveries for American goods than could have been expected from trade competitors, such costs appear relatively insignificant. Indeed, proportionately much greater losses were the common lot of our railroads before their operation had been refined and their traffic properly developed. And now that our standard of living has become directly dependent on the sale of surplus production overseas—and its delivery in competitive markets abroad—again our problem is to provide ourselves with adequate shipping facilities rather than trust to our competitors. Under present engineering methods of seafaring, we have ample assurance of success in this enterprise.

Secondary only to the characteristics of a people are those of their land, its contacts with the sea, and its relations to other lands, in the development of overseas trade and power. Mahan pointed out that if a nation has no land boundaries it must defend or across which it may trade and expand—as is the case with the island of Great Britain, with Japan proper, with Australia, and with New Zealand—then it is much more likely to develop sea power than nations situated as are France and the Netherlands.

Evidently, to the extent that the United States has overland commerce with Canada and Mexico, our concentration upon overseas operations is handicapped. But such traffic

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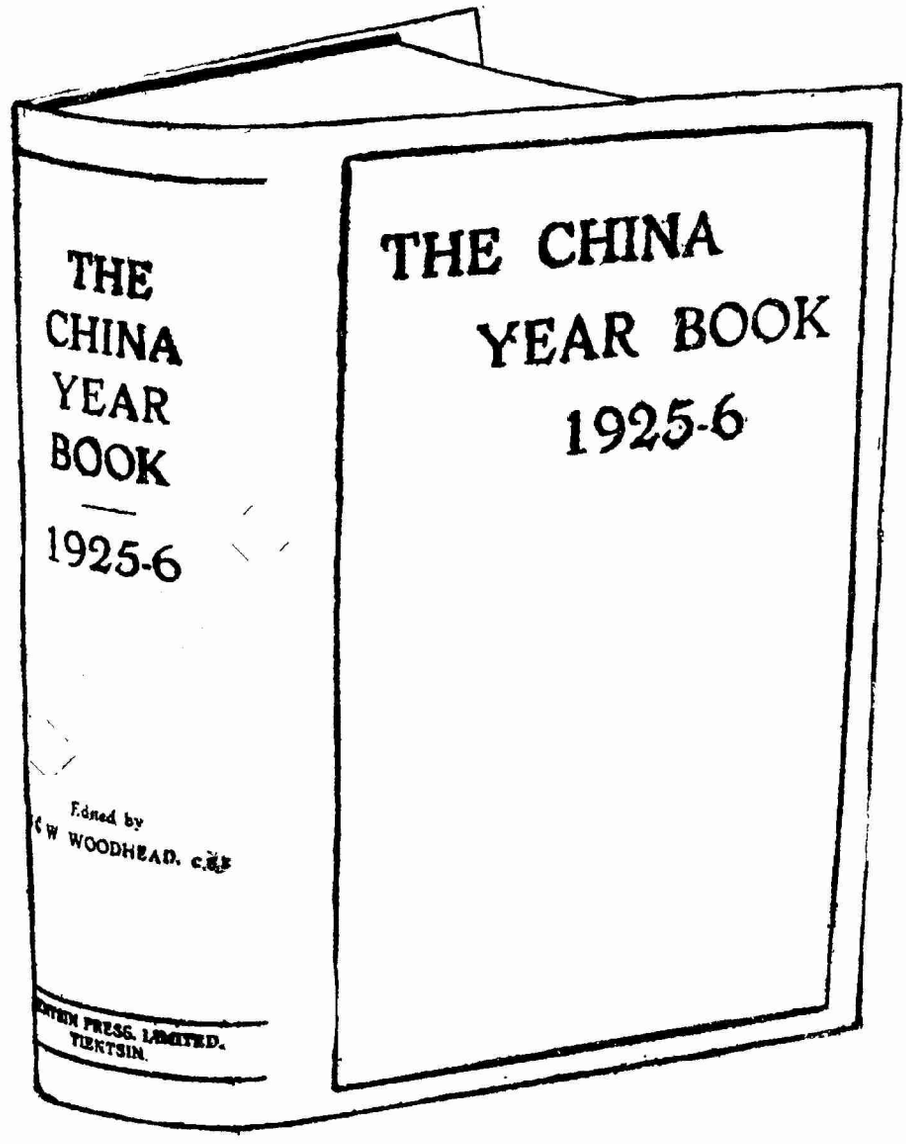

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with them amounts to less than fifteen per cent of our total external trade. And as our two neighbors never can expect to become markets in any way comparable with those across the seas, our business outlook assuredly will continue to be almost entirely transmaritime.

On the military side, Mexico, of itself, is not likely to become capable of more than border raids and is of relatively less menace than mediaeval Scotland was to England. And Canada, quite the contrary of a military menace to the United States, has a special surety value to us to-day that it would lose were it ever, unfortunately, to become separated from the British Empire. It is conceivable, however, that Mexico and Canada might serve as landing points, or advance bases, that would bring transoceanic forces within striking distance of the United States—possibilities that evidently should be met and parried by naval action before a foothold had been secured. Thus the position of English-speaking North America is somewhat like that of a greater England, with our economic outlook overseas and with our initial defense wholly a naval matter—which recalls the fact that our continent is in reality a great island.

But the larger the extent of a land whose people are dependent on overseas trade, the more important is it that the products from the interior have easy access to the seas if all are to profit. The Rocky Mountains and the Appalachians, of course, make egress from the interior of one country to the Pacific or the Atlantic coasts more or less difficult, in spite of our wonderful system of railroads. Yet the broad and level expanse of the Mississippi valley gives easy outlet to the sea from the whole area south of Canada and between the heights of the Appalachians and Rockies. Indeed, over a hundred years ago, Jefferson predicted that most of the foreign trade of the United States would originate in that vast valley and flow to the Gulf of Mexico. And now this section is not only the home of most of our people and the source of most of our raw materials and agricultural products, but it is becoming also our greatest producer and exporter of manufactured articles.

Ease of egress to the sea, however, means accessibility from the sea. The military aspect of this situation was illustrated during the Civil War when the United States Navy ascended the Mississippi and virtually cut the Confederacy in two—which suggests one of the reasons why, for many years, the principal strategic studies and fleet exercises of the navy in the Atlantic have looked to the defense of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Formerly, the invasion and seizure of our older industrial centre, east of the Alleghanies, would have crippled our defenses most effectively. But now the Mississippi valley is so important that the seizure of certain points in it undoubtedly would be a conclusive blow.

The fact of principal present interest is, however, that the Mississippi valley, as has been said, gives easy egress to the sea. We may therefore expect that, when enough of the people of this region come to realize how directly their surplus profits are related to sales overseas of their surplus production, they and their politcians will push as energetically as those of the coastal States for the development of American foreign trade and the shipping and naval power essential to it.

What has been said above may have suggested the importance of two of the other elements of sea power that Mahan specified—the numbers of a people and the extent of their territory. As long as a people, however numerous, find their greatest profit in their home lands, they will not look outword. But when they realize that they can raise their standard of living better by overseas trade—as has recently again come to pass in the United States—then they will not be held ashore by their undeveloped domains, however extensive. And it is hardly necessary to add that if a numerous people, with a vast territory, thus begin trading before they have fully developed their resources, a greater sea power will naturally result than could be produced by a less numerous people on a much smaller land base. But the geographic location of such a base is of no less importance than its extent—as the maritime history of England shows in a way that throws much light on America's position and prospects to-day.

The period from which Mahan drew most of his conclusions—1660 to 1815—was that in which those Enropean states that then expanded overseas began to draw more and more of their economic and consequent military strength from their transmaritime adventures. Control over the world-wide lines of communication that converted in the European waters of the Atlantic became the key to pre-

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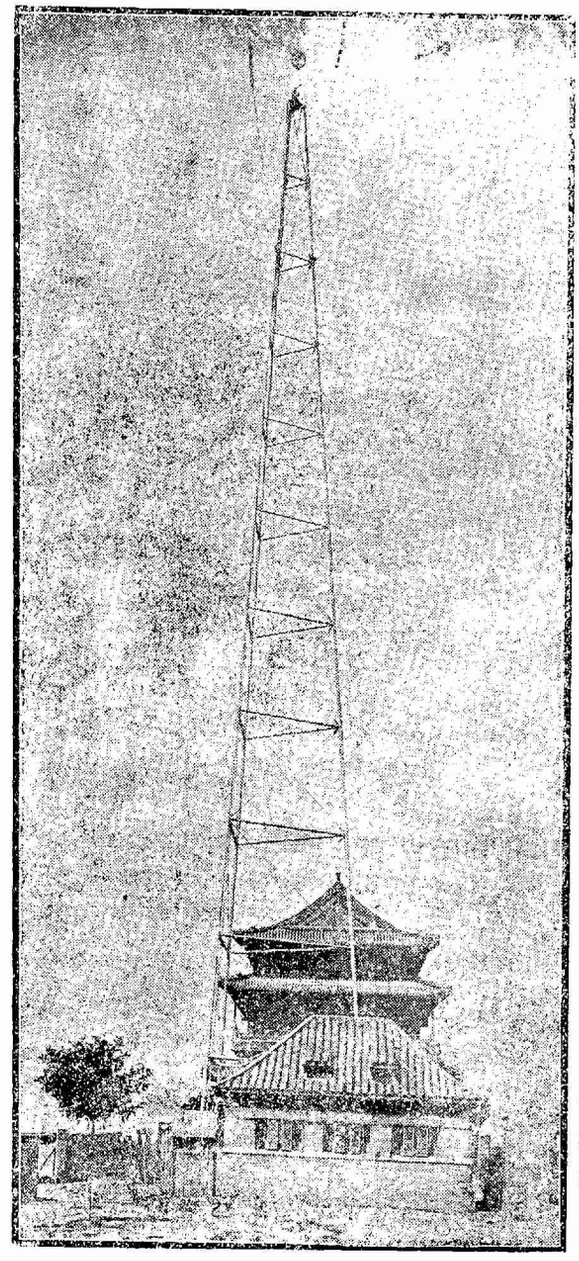

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eminent prosperity and power. The seafaring trade that England built up fostered such a navy that its capital fleets were able to secure "command" of the determining focus of maritime operations, off Europe, safeguarding England and enabling her cruisers and privateers to exercise "control" over the sea traffic of the Continental powers most effectively—that is, where it had to concentrate. The result was that, while these powers often were wasting their energies in direct land warfare against each other, this naval control over their seaborne trade produced such economic and military consequences in the Continental countries as to decide their land wars as England chose, and to make them yield more or less of their overseas domains and trade opportunities to her as the price of peace. Her repeatedly proven power to do this gave such "weight" to her diplomacy in peace that respect was usually accorded her policies and interests without any reference to force that would be recognizable by those not conversant with the functions of force in peace as well as in war. Thus her sea power saved her from subordination and enabled her to be the great constructive leader of the last two centuries.

Students of these matters have long since realized that somewhat as the position of the British archipelago, off Western Europe, enabled the English to attain their pre-eminent power, so the position of the Japanese archipelago, off the coast of Eastern Asia, seems to offer the Japanese an opportunity to control the affairs of that region, with comparatively less effort because of the relative weakness, ashore and at sea, of the countries on the Asian mainland—a prospect towards which able Japanese leadership has made remarkable progress of late years. But when we look at geography in a larger way, the factors of area and position take on a different aspect that is of especial significance to Americans.

From a landsman's point of view, the outstanding feature of the map is the great continent, comprising all of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and inhabited by about eighty-five per cent of the estimated population of the earth. One has, however, but to recall the primitiveness of Africa's one hundred and forty millions, the diversity of Asia's nine hundred and odd millions, and the bitter antagonisms of Europe's population of nearly five hundred million, to feel that the people of that continent are so utterly divided among themselves that substantial solidarity of organization and co-ordination of effort undoubtely will be delayed longer there than in any other land. Indeed, lack of solidarity merely in Europe—among the most enlightened nations—has been the traditional condition that made England's control of maritime transportation usually the determining factor. Similarly there is evident in Eastern Asia another counterbalancing of divided interests between chaotic China, reviving Russia, and maritime Japan that directly concerns America and, to a lesser extent, Britain, France, and several other powers. As England's insular position and sea power have enabled her to overshadow her neighbors to her own advantage by blanketing their sea communications, so Japan's position seems to offer the Japanese an opportunity to do likewise on their side of the world-continent. But geography has decreed that, however extended England's interests may be, her primary concern must always be with the affairs of Europe, And while it would be rash to attempt as yet to forecast whether the Japanese have the character to equal England's heretofore unrivalled accomplishments, it can be said with certainty that Japan's first concern will ever be with Asia. It should be realized, how-

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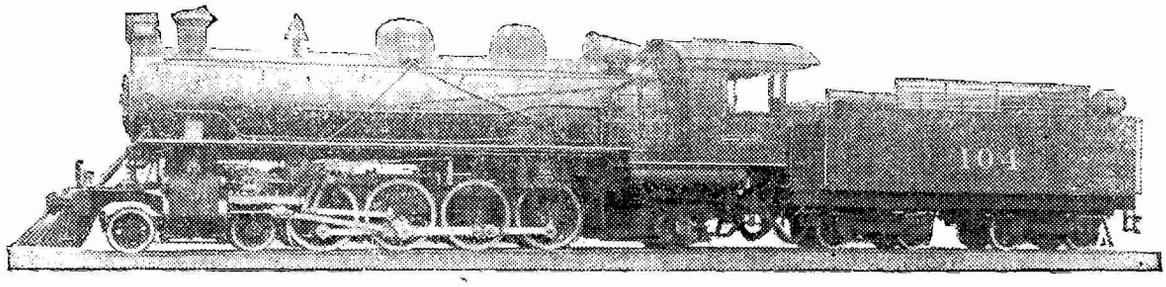

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ever, that the land base of each of these powers is very small—less than a hundred and fifty thousand square miles in area. And signs suggest that England has overcapitalized her industrial era and has developed a more numerous population, more extended commitments, and a greater measure of sea power than her limited base can continue to support with the help of such overseas markets as she may hold. If this be the case, it means that England inevitably will have to concentrate her efforts where her chief interest is rather than try to pump the lifeblood of empire to all her far flung domains.

On the other hand, if we look at the map of the world from a broad maritime point of view, then, in contrast to such small areas as the British and Japanese archipelagos, immediately off the coasts of the world-continent, we see that in the midst of the principal oceanic area is the great island of North America, together with its southern sister. There over a hundred million English-speaking people, principally of the stock that made England mighty, control a land base of vast area and untold resources; and though they have returned only within the last decade or so to overseas commerce, their trade is already virtually as great and as extended as that of the British Isles.

But besides such man power and material resources, the geographic position of this mid-oceanic base confers upon its enterprising people unique commercial and political potentialities. For while the interests and powers of England are primarily European, and those of Japan are initially Asian, the Panama Canal and both coasts of South America are just off the Gulf ports of North America, Southampton is but thirty-one hundred miles from New York, and Yokohama is only forty-two hundred miles from Seattle, whereas it is eleven thousand miles from England. In short, being centrally placed in relation to almost all of the world's major markets and foci of regional power, insular America is in the best of positions from which to trade and to exercise influence across the Seven Seas.

Mahan's studies dealt principally with the titanic accomplishments overseas of the relatively little island of Great Britain before the limitations of a small base to support a great sea power had become so apparent. And as he had evolved his immortal doctrine of the influence of sea power almost entirely from the history of the English focus off Europe, and before the Japanese expansion, it is not surprising that his score of volumes contain no suggestion that he looked on geography in the larger way. Thus it does not seem to have occurred to him to consider North America not as a continent, in the conventional sense, but as a mid-oceanic base situated in the most desirable position of the maritime world, with all its relations with other lands immutably overseas matters—relations leading inevitably to sea power and transmaritime interests which will necessitate that constant American participation in world affairs hoped for by so many people. But this present point of view towards geography and the position of insular America is a mere postscript to Mahan's original teachings.

In the last analysis, there is no other island base comparable to North America in position, people, area, and capacity to support sea power, unless we consider—as some do—the world-continent itself as an island. But there, as has been said, we are confronted by an indefinite prospect of divisions among its many peoples, who are as widely separated from each other in most essential senses as Japan is in miles from England; whereas there is more substantial

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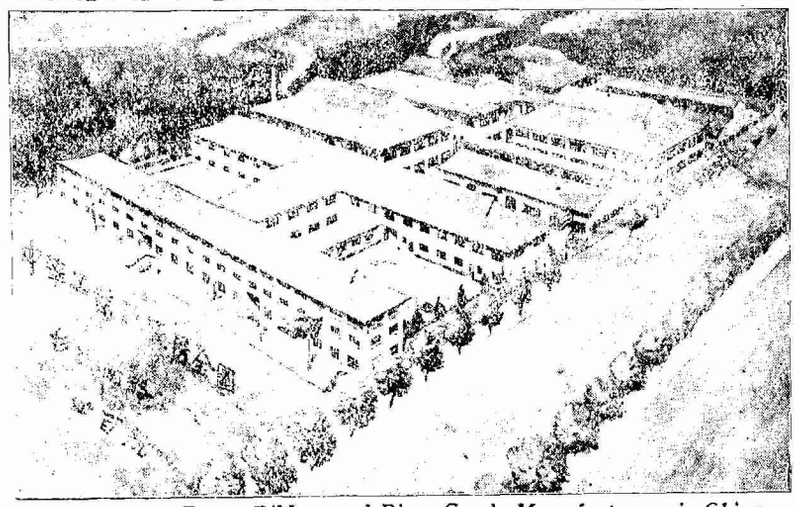

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solidarity among the English-speaking people of North America than exists in any other equally numerous population.

The central position of North America gives us lines of maritime communication with Europe, Africa, South America, Australyia, and Asia shorter in their average than those radiating from England and Japan. Present-day means of ocean transit, and the acceleration that aerial transit promises in quality if not in bulk, place us, it may be said, but off the coasts of all the future powers of the world—east, south, and west. While England's principal problem has been to maintain a balance in one direction, American statecraft will have to deal with three such problems simultaneously—across the Atlantic, across the Caribbean, and across the Pacific—with the added complex of having to balance and harmonize East, South, and West. In the nature of the case, whatever expressions of influence we may desire to impress on others will have to be transmitted by sea power in one form or another.

Under these circumstances and with these prospects, what course should we pursue in order that the United States may become an important constructive influence in the world?

Such a situation evidently is not to be met by remaining an inactive, negative factor, suffering others to arrange conditions overeas—upon which our welfare at home is increasingly dependent—as may best suit their own interests and with but incidental regard for ours. On the contrary, our immediate prosperity, the performance of our proper part in present affairs, and the fulfilment of our trusteeship to the future all call for constructive policies, such as the Open Door doctrine, supported by whatever practical expressions of influence may be appropriate to various conditions in different parts of the world.

Our traditions, development, and recent history should leave no doubt but that our course will be both active and constructive. But in which direction—east, south, or west from our central position—may the most constructive results be obtained? A balanced survey of our diverse overseas problems would necessitate a discussion as extensive as the foregoing. As a mere indication of the trend of our economic interests, it may be said that twenty-five years ago three-quarters of our overseas trade was transatlantic; but now our Latin American and transpacific trades together amount to half of the total, and each of them is about a third greater than was our trade across the Atlantic at the close of the last century. Europe sends us manufactures not very different from our own in part payment for foodstuffs and raw materials to help feed its industrial machine. But from across the Caribbean and Pacific we import the tropical products we cannot raise, while in those directions we sell principally manufactures in competition with Europe; and the potentialities of transpacific sales seem to be about tenfold those to Latin America. Nor should it be overlooked that it is in the markets in which we are competing with Europe that our shipping is most helpful, not to say essential.

In politics our transatlantic policy has been to avoid indeterminate entanglments, as the defensive Monroe Doctrine has been our main precept for a century regarding Latin America. Across the Pacific our principal purpose for eighty years has been to establish the Open Door Doctrine, the distinctly constructive aim of which is to end interference in government and the sequestration of territory as means of obtaining economic preference, and this by securing for all peoples equality of economic opportunity in regions to which it refers. There seems to be room for doubt as to whether a concentration of our influence across the Atlantic would be as welcome by the people of Europe as a similar effort across the Pacific, really maintaining the Open Door and stemming imperialistic designs, would be helpful to the great majority of the much larger population of the Orient—and to present and future Australasians and Americans.

In military matters our national task is not only to defend our territories and peoples but also to protect our world-wide commerce and to secure respect for our policies and for the rights of our citizens wherever conditions are still so backward that heed is given to equity in proportion to the force supporting it. Our security at home would be assured automatically by the performance of these broader duties; and only being manifestly able to send considerable military force overseas can we contribute the sanctions necessary to the maintenance of international justice. The geographic direction not only of our greatest opportunities for good and for gain but of our particular military concern should be obvious to all who look constructively ahead towards a more equitable world.

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News from West China

The tense situation of the last week has kept the city of Chunkiang in a more or less state of excitment. All foreign business houses have been closed. Temporary offices have been opened on the East Side of the river under protection of the foreign gunboats. Conferences have been held and arrangements made so that ladies and children, at least, may be sent down river if more acts of violence were committed.

Several more foreigners have been attacked, usually when they were riding in chairs. The coolies have attacked all who attempted to carry foreigners. Such attacks, it is alleged, was not on the foreigner, but on those who worked for them. "Subject slaves" they were called.

The most glorious element in the situation is that the "generals" who have been defeated by Yang Sen are declaring in favor of the students. "We Chinese cannot fight each other now because we have a common enemy and we must work together."

General Wang Fang Chow, who is now in charge of the city, was apparently waiting for some overt act in order to show his authority. He immediately arrested some of the leading students as a guarantee that the peace should be keep. He then put out a firm proclamation in which he states that foreigners in any country are protected by law and by treaty rights. It is so with foreigners in China. Lives, property and interests of all foreigners in Chunking must be respected. He will hold the agitators responsible for all acts of violence that are due to their propaganda.

The "Mint" in Chunking has been minting "200 cash" pieces at a great rate. The military men obtain all the profits. The price of the dollar was depreciating so rapidly that the merchants shut their shops as a protest. The military combine removed the head of the Mint and promised relief, so the shops were opened and in some manner the price of the dollar recovered a bit. They will coin as many copper pieces as formerly, only the retreating troops will take them farther out into the country! They will do just as much damage there as if they were used here and eventually they will find their way back to this market. But these people are satified because the present danger is averted!

The World's Cotton Crop

Prospects that the world cotton crop of 1924-25 may total 24,700,000 bales as estimated by the Department of Agriculture against 20,61 ,000 in the closing year of the World War lends interest to a study of world cotton production outlined by the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York. It shows that the world's output of cotton, now the chief textile for clothing material, has grown from approximately 1 million bales in 1800 to nearly 3 million in 1850, 6,¾ million in 1875, 15 millions in 1900, and 27,¾ million in the year preceding the opening of the World War. With the increased demand for foodstuffs growing out of the war and the difficulties of transportation, the world's cotton crop, according to estimates of the Department of Agriculture, fell to 20,½ million bales in the cotton year 1918-19, dropping to 15-1/3 million in the crop year 1921-22, 19 million in 1923-24, and promises, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, to reach 24,700,000 bales in the current crop year 1924-25, or more than in any year since the opening of the war and but little below the high pre-war record.

This big growth in the world cotton outturn in the past 125 years, says the Trade Record, has occurred chiefly in the United States, whose cotton crop in 1800 is estimated at 73,000 bales, of 478 pounds, advancing to 533,000 in 1825, approximately 2,000,000 in 1850, 4,½ million in 1875, 10,000,000 in 1900 and 16,000,000 in 1914. Our share of the world production advanced from seven per cent in 1800 to sixty-eight per cent in 1914 and seventy per cent in the cotton year 1918-19 but with the return to the cotton industry in other parts of the world our share of the world's crop has fallen to fifty-nine per cent in 1921-22 and is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be about fifty-five per cent in the cotton year 1924-25. This drop in our percentage of the world's cotton outturn is due in part to increased production in other parts of the globe and a slight reduction in our own crop, while the crops of India and Egypt in the current year are set down as materially larger than in 1914-15. India, Egypt, Russia, China, Brazil, and Mexico are, in the order stated, the world's chief cotton producers outside the United States.

Our own consumption of cotton has increased quite as rapidly, measured by percentage, as that of domestic production. Raw cotton imported into the United States, coming chiefly from the other side of the globe—China, India, and Egypt—has increased from 68 million pounds in 1900 to 161 million in 1924.

New Books and Publications

Anglo-American Relations

Anglo-American Relations During the Spanish-American War By Bertha Ann Reuter, Ph. D. New York. The MacMillan Company 1924 pp, VIII, 208.

The author of this study, who is an associate professor in Wesleyan College in Georgia, has done an creditable piece of work in an interesting manner. Not only have the ordinary sources which one would expect to have used in the preparation of such a study been used, such, for example as Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Richerdson's Messages and Papers of the President, Parliamentary Blue Books, Statutes at Large, Congressional Record and the British Annual Register, but a careful study of the leading newspapers and magazines on both sides of the Atlantic have been searched in order to trace from month to month and—at times—from day to day the trend of public opinion in both countries.

The Anglo-American background from the days of the War for Independence—and even earlier—to 1890 is briefly traced; follows then the international background, and the period of transition from 1890 to 1897. The attitude of Great Britain, government and people, toward the United States before and during the War with Spain is traced with meticulous care, and the relations of the two "Anglo-Saxon" peoples are studied both in the West and in the Far East. Of particular interest to students of Far Eastern international relations is Chapter VI—Anglo-American Relations in the East, in which the attitude of the German government and the actions of Admiral von Diedrichs are discussed. The attitude of the English Captain Chichester is naturally described with sympathy. This chapter is especially valuable in the study of the position of America in the Far East. The topics here presented are of the first importance, and they are handled in a satisfactory manner. It is a valuable contribution to the history of Anglo-American relations.

H. F. MacNair

St. John's University.

Science and Education in China

Science and Education in China. A Survey of the Present Statue and a Program For Progessive Improvement. By George Ransom Twiss, Ph. D. Published under the Auspices of the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education, Peking, China. The Commercial Press Ltd., Shanghai, China, pp. IX, 361. 1925.

The author of this study is Professor of the principles and practice of education in Ohio State University, Columbus, U. S. A. and Director of Science Education, Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education. Dr. Twiss came to China in June 1922 to spend two years in the study of the schools and colleges of China, with especial attention to the study of the natural sciences, as a result of a recommendation made by Professor Paul Monroe, of Columbia University, New York. The book under review is the result of his two years' survey.

As a survey of the conditions of education in China at the present day and of the problems which educationists face the book is unrivalled. That is not to say that there are no errors of fact or that all educationists will agree with Dr. Twiss' theories or conclusions, but it is to say that no one who would speak with knowledge or authority on education in Republican China can afford not to become acquainted with it. Any amount of space might be taken up in a rehearsal of the various problems and solutions outlined by the author, but small value would result. The work answers a long felt need and must have a widespread use.

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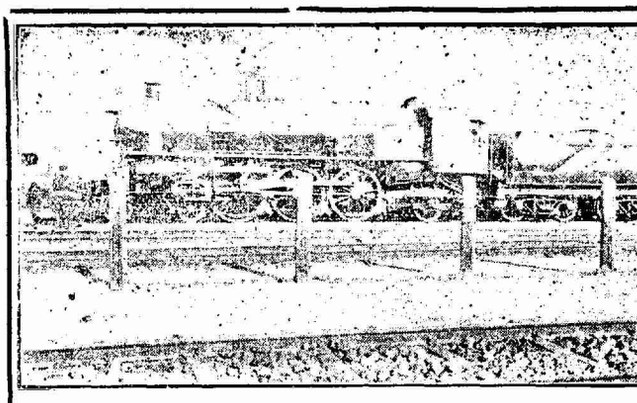

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33-168

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market showed no improvement, and prices, on the whole, maintained a steady position during the major portion of the past week. Fluctuations were within narrow limits, being influenced by the continued stoppage of mill spindleage in and around Shanghai.

As to the new crop, weather conditions during the past week have been favorable for the plant which has made fairly good head-way practically throughout the entire cotton belt, and from reports to hand, the acreage in the Tungchow district has been Increased about 10%, but along the Yangtsze Valley and in the Shensi & Honan provinces there has been a decrease of about 20% in the acreage planted to cotton which is being displaced by greater attention, on the part of farmers, being devoted to the more lucrative poppy and grain cultivation. The outlook therefore, at the moment, would indicate no more than an average outturn of the new season's corp.

With regard to the future trend of the market, there appears nothing for the time being on its horizon to warrant expectations of extreme fluctuations and the probabilities incline to a continuance of rather narrow markets until such time as the situation in general assumes a more normal aspect.

Yarn:—Our market during the past week has been quiet and steady with little business transpiring, and prices ruling around the same level as that of the previous period.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 13.72
„ -Middling last reported....13.65
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, July 381
Fully Good Broach, July/Aug ..451
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....394
Tone of the market:—***Steady.***

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American.	24.90	Spot.
	24.35	Oct.
	24.45	Dec.
	23.88	Jan.
	24.14	Mar.
	24.42	May.

Tone of the market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf.....	Tls.	43.50
Shanghai, Spot.....	„	42.00
M. Ginned, Spot.....	„	43.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	„	42.00
Ningpo, Spot.....	„	38.50

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Congressmen Visit Orient

The United States Congressional party touring the Far East on the U. S. Naval transport *Chaumont* arrived in Shanghai July 17th from Manila and departed for Chefoo the same day, returning to Shanghai July 22nd. The party will remain in Shanghai until July 28th or 29th.

The visit of the Congressmen in Shanghai at this time has so official significance, according to Representative Walter F. Linebeger, of the 9th District in California, who stated that this was the first trip to the Orient for all members of the Congressional party. A tiffin is to be given today (Saturday) for the male members of the delegation under the auspices of the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce. Plans also include a tiffin for the women members of the group by the American Women's Club.

The members of the party are:

Rep. James Begg, Mrs. Begg, Son 15, Sandusky, Ohio.
Rep. Charles Crisp. Mrs. Crisp, Americus, Ga.
Rep. Daniel E. Gatrett, Houston, Texas.
Rep. Ralph Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert, Shelbyville, Ky.
Rep. Luther A. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Son 17, Daughter 13, Corsicana, Texas.
Rep. Maryin Jones, Amarilla, Texas.
Rep. David H. Kinchloe, Madisonville, Ky.
Rep. Walter F. Lineberger, Mrs. Lineberger, Danghter 14. Son 12, Long Beach, Calif.
Rep. S. D. McReynolde, Mrs. McReynolde, Daughter 12, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rep. and Mrs. Harrild, son-in law and Daughter of Rep. Begg.
Rep. Maurice H. Thatcher, Mrs, Thatcher Louisville, Ky.
Rep. Otis Wingo, Miss Wingo, Son 14, DeQueen, Ark.
Rep. and Mrs. John H. Smithwick.
Commander & Mrs. W. A. Smead.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price July 15th.	Sale Price July 22nd	Approx. Yield to Maturity July 22nd.
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge.	6	July 1, 1949	102	102⅛	5.80
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	99¾	100	8.00
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97¾	97¾	7.78
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	90	89¾	7.30
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101	6.90
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	75½	76½	8.05
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	87½	87½	8.40
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	89¾	89¾	7.95
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	96¾	96⅞	7.30
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	100⅝	100⅜	5.90
New York Steam Corp. Cum. Pref. $7 Stock	6	Jan. 1, 1942	—	101¾	6.88
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan.	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	102	102⅛	6.10
Portland Electric Power Co. 7% Cum. Prior Pref. Stock	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	—	100	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80½	80½	4 97
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86⅜	86¼	7.10
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	98	98½	7.15
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	92⅜	93⅛	7.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	91¾	92	7.75
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	92½	92½	6.55
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	99	98⅞	6.10
Republic of Finland S. F. Loan	7	Mar. 1, 1950	94¼	94½	7.45
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	102	102	6.75

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 17—America in accord with Great Britain with regard to China, that is, rush program of Washington Conference when conditions permit. Tariff Conference to precede any of extraterritoriality.——Zinovu Dosser, alleged Bolshevik agitator, is ordered expelled from Shanghai International Settlement by Mixed Court.——Continued war rumors of coming clash between Mukden and Chekiang.——President Domergue of France avocates naval building revival.

July 18—Korean flood claim lives of hundreds——Powers agree conduct judicial inquiry of May 30th riots in Shanghai——British rubber manufacturers protest against continued operation of the Stevenson restriction scheme——Immediate recognition of Russia futile is Belgium's stand——Brition reports new discovery of anaesthesia——Australian loan of Gold $75,000,000 offered in United States; £5,000,000 in London.

July 19—Fifteen dead are removed from debris in Hongkong landslide——Fresh outbreaks of Riffs in Morocco hasten additional French troops——Dr. Eugene Fortunatoff, official physician to the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai, is charged with attempted bribery of a plain-clothes constable.

July 20—Fortunatoff fails to appear at Mixed Court and forfeits $10,000 bail——U. S. policy in China is given French approval——Lisbon rebel coup is again forestalled——Korea flood subsiding, rescue work undertaken——Soviet-German trade agreement is believed near——Elections in France show radical gains.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 22, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular, the London price of silver, for ready delivery, after slight fluctuations remains at 32⅛d. The quotation for forward at 32⅜d. is 1/16d. down. Our official quotation for T/T on London is unchanged at 3/1⅜d. With very little exchange business doing our market has remained rather flat throughout the week. This morning with a few sales of Gold Yen we opened rather firm, but buyers came out and we close easy.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 60,771,000 an increase of Tls. 1,141,000.

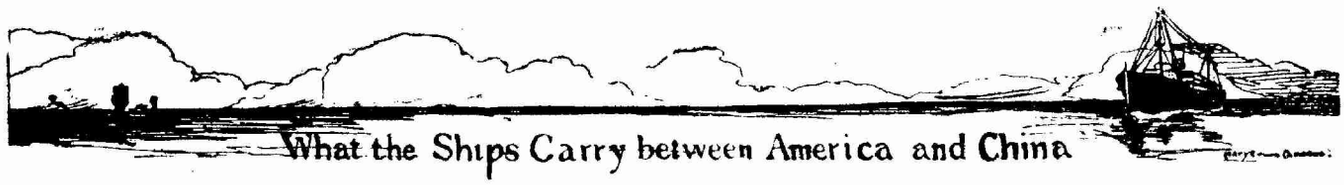
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .....$ 44,880,000 an increase of $ 50,000.

Estimated value Tls. 93 084,000 as against Tls. 80,324,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 16	Friday July 17	Sturday July 18	Monday July 20	Tuesday July 21	Wednes July 22
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.323	3/1⅜	3/1⅜	3/1⅜	3/1⅜	3/1⅜	3/1⅜
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16	3/1 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
T/T India	206.431	208¼	208¼	208	208	208	208
T/T France	1,579.375	1620	1620	1625	1625	1620	1615
T/T N. Y.	75.656	76⅛	76½	76½	76⅛	76½	76½
T/T Hong	73 870	75	75	75	75	75	75
T/T Japan	54.099	54	54	54	54	54¼	54
T/T Batavia	187.135	189¼	189¼	189¼	189	188¾	188½
T/T Straits	75.604	74⅝	74¾	74¾	74⅝	74¼	74⅜
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.641	3/3	3/2⅞	3/2¾	3/2¾	3/2¾	3/2⅞
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3¼	3/3⅛	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3⅛
4m/s ,, D/A	3/3.016	3/3⅜	3/3¼	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3¼
4m/s B/F. C.,D/A,D/P	1,657 708	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1690
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.708	78⅜	78¼	78⅛	78⅛	78	78⅛
4m/s ,, Does	—	78⅝	78½	78⅜	78⅜	78¼	78¾

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 20	July 21	July22
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32⅛	32 1/16	32	32	32	32⅜
**N Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.69⅝	G $.69⅝	G.$.69⅜	G.$.69⅜	G $.69⅜	G.$.69⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 970 touch)	Tls. 262.50	Tls. 262.30	Tls. 262.80	Tls. 263.50	Tls 262.10	Tls. 261.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.70	72.50	72.55	72.70	72.675	72.5125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 102./
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486 3/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	4⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 5/32
,, 4 ,,	4 3/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3⅛
,, 6 ,,	4⅜%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/8 5/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mill—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. June 1.21 equal Gold $1

S. S. Moorish Prince, May 25,
from U. S. A.

Embroidery Cotfton....	Pls.	27
Brass, Sheets	,,	250
,, Wire	,,	51
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	315
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	56
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain.....	,,	344
Wire Shorts	,,	695
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	678
Grease	,,	832
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.....	,,	800
Leather, Calf.....	,,	11
Packing Unclassed....	,,	10
Petrolatum	,,	574
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,150
,, Prepared	,,	18
,, Stalk	,,	281
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	69,713
,, Transformer	,,	5,000
Paints, Unclassed.....	,,	4,077
Cigarettes.....	Mille.	60,120
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	6

S. S. Kumano Maru, May 25,
from U. S. A.

Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	500

S. S. President Madison, June 5,

To Seattle:

Bristles	Pls.	17
Egg, Albumen Dried...	,,	75
,, ,, Moist ..	,,	788
,, Whole, Frozen ..	,,	120
Oil, Wood.....	,,	9,120
Umbrellas Paper	Pcs.	542
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	2,332

To Houston:

Hair, Human.....	Pls.	86

To Baltimore:

Egg Albumen, Dried..	Pls.	176
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	504

To Charleston:

Hair, Human	,,	100

To Philadelphia:

Bristles.....	,,	54
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	14,145

To Boston:

Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	10,000

To Buffalo:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls.	49.63
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	91
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	26

To St. Louis.

Nutgalls	,,	332

To Chicago:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow Hankow Bls. 26	,,	26.34
,, other Ports Bls. 14	,,	12.36
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	11

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 60	Pls.	59.62
White, other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	5,00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.10
Silk, Pongees, Honan..	,,	17.60
Brassware	,,	11
Bristles.....	,,	45
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	57
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	109
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	74
Straw Braid, ...	,,	18
Wool, Sheep's	,,	168
Skins, Badger	Pcs.	6,092
,, Doe.....	,,	10,466
,, Goat, Tanned ..	,,	2,491
,, Kid	,,	33,240
,, Lamb	,,	5,184
,, Marmot	,,	196,281
,, Moufflon.....	,,	22,200
,, Sheep	,,	3,605
,, Weasel	,,	1,100
,, Wolf	,,	126
Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	10,334

S. S. President Polk, June 4,

To Boston:

Egg Albumen, Dried ..	Pls.	75
Hides, Cow.....	,,	629
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	75,721

To Chicago:

Egg Albumen, Dried..	Pls.	86
,, Yolk, Dried....	,,	110

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 120	Pls.	121.78
Antimony Regulus....	,,	1,848
Brassware	,,	19
Bristles	,,	233
Camphor	,,	150
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	705
,, ,, Moist...	,,	92
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	866
,, ,, Moist	,,	323
,, Whole, Dried ..	,,	113
Egg, Whole, Frozen..	,,	8,492
Feathers.....	,,	102
,, Duck Down..	,,	6
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	53
Nutgalls.....	,,	336
Tungsten Ore.....	,,	210
Wool, Sheep's	,,	85

S. S. President Jackson, June 1,
from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots.....	Pls.	5,040
,, Scrap	,,	843
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,187
Ammonia, Anhydrous .	,,	11
Apples, Fresh	,,	227
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	386
Hams.....	,,	2
Leather, Calf.....	,,	4
Paper, Unclassed	,,	379
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	201
Motor-cars.....	Pcs.	10
Cigarettes.....	Mills.	11,225

S. S. Independence, June 1,
from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 650	Pls.	5.985
Steel Bamboo	,,	1,673
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	1,640
Leadfoil & Tinfoil Mixture	,,	1,131
Gum, Rosin	,,	848
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases.	Galls.	300,000

S. S. Takaoka Maru, June 13,

To San Francisco:

Egg Yolk, Dried.....	Pls.	38
Tallow, Vegetable....	,,	1,259

To Baltimore:

Straw, Braid	,,	18

To Philadelphia.

Brassware	,,	22

To New York:

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	0.68
Antimony, Oxide.....	,,	420
Antimony Regulus ...	,,	420
Bristles	,,	263
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	143
Egg Yolk, Dried.....	,,	410
Feathers, ...	,,	164
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted	,,	96
Oil, Wood	,,	3,602
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	6,000

S. S. West Faralon, June 24,
from U. S. A.

Iron Wire Old.....	Pls.	350
Asphaltum	,,	678
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	28,306
Oil, Kerosene in Cases	,,	21,000
Turpentine, Mineral...	,,	1,417
Varnish	,,	102

S. S. West Ivan, June 24
from U. S. A.

Ink, Printing.....	Pls.	5
Lignum-vite.....	,,	92
Turpentine, Mineral ..	Galls.	1,085
Oil, Kerosene in Cases.	,,	423,550
,, Lubricating.....	,,	24,339

S. S. President Garfield, July 2,

To Boston:

Silk, Refuse:		
Shanghai Bls. 15 ...	Pls.	29.30
Cotton Fly.....	,,	375
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	68
,, Yolk, Moist....	,,	675
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pls.	40,380

To Chicago.

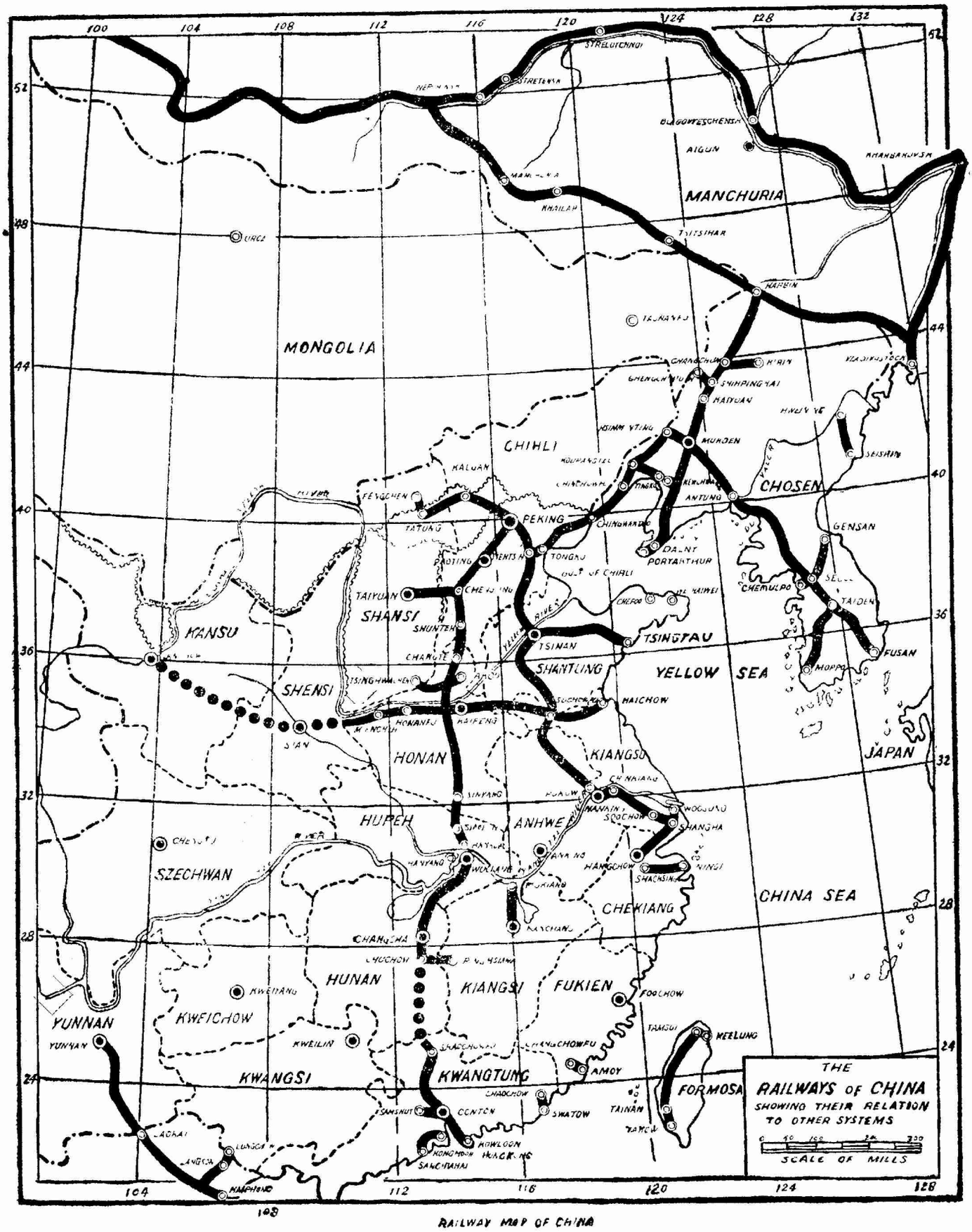
Egg Albumen, Daied..	Pls.	144
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	275
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls	1,486

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 95	Pls.	94.70
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 140.....	,,	142.42
Antimony, Oxide.....	,,	421
,, Regulus...	,,	1,260
Brassware.....	,,	17
Bristles	,,	186
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	1,242
,, ,, Moist ..	,,	17,17
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	2,181
,, ,, Moist	,,	1,044
,, Whole, Frozed ..	,,	4,521
Feathers.....	,,	90
Hair, Human	,,	101
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	52
Nutgalls	,,	336
Oil, Wood.....	Pls.	394
Skins Doe	Pcs.	50,000
,, Dog	,,	158
,, Goat, Untanned.	,,	60,000
,, Leopard.....	,,	126
,, Moufflon	,,	3,000
Carpets ..... Hk.	Tls.	1,633

MAP OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS, PEKING



RAILWAY MAP OF CHINA

33-171

There's a wealth of cool enjoyment in a

"CAPSTAN"
CIGARETTE

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd

B-173

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